Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,297—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898.

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MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
S.M.L. EGYPT	3080	R. F. Briscoe ..	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M.L. ARABIA	3000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
S.M.L. CALEDONIA	7536	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
P.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson ..	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
P.M.L. CARTHAGE	6267	.....	2nd July.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery ..	9th "
P.M.L. EGYPT	3000	R. F. Briscoe..	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny....	23rd "
P.M.L. ARABIA	3000	J. L. Parfitt ...	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery ...	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,873	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, Ca s St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 3, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,400	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Colspellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address GRATIS.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shipped from same forwarded economically.

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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 5th May, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Babbac, Linga. Mushra, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 5th May, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 6th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th May, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

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COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE,

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THIS COMPANY will DESPATCH their First Class Steamer from BOMBAY as follows :—

New and Fast Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.	For
ILE DE LA REUNION	3,700	5th May	Marseilles, Havre or Dunkirk.
MADAGASCAR	2,819	5th June	
VILLE DE HAVRE	3,165	5th July	

FIRST SALOON ..... £25.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

On the American System. The casing is of natural polished American Walnut, and is screwed and brass bound. Has 7 octaves ; Sympathetic or Overstrung Scale ; American system of Dampers, and is constructed with a fine polished Iron Frame throughout.

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GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

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UNIVERSAL KEY-BOARDS.
"NORTH'S" TYPEWRITER :

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FIXED with all the newest and most improved devices for easy and correct manipulation, including automatic ribbon movement, line spacer, and bell signal, with a system of marginal stops which are easily adjustable.

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Price Rs. 300.

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1. The "New Franklin" will do all the work, as well, as rapidly, and last as long as any other Standard Writing Machine, regardless of antiquity or price.
2. The "New Franklin" possesses some points of superiority peculiarly its own, to wit:
The simple construction of the machine combines durability with lightness, and reduces the liability of getting out of repair.
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THE "No. 2 HAMMOND,"

Price Rs. 460.

POSSESSES

ALIGNMENT—Perfect and permanent.
IMPRESSION—Invariably uniform.
TOUCH—Soft, light, and elastic.
SPEED—200 words a minute.
DURABILITY—The fewest parts, the best made.
VARIETY—Twelve languages, thirty-seven styles of type, paper or cards of any width or size on one machine.

PORTABILITY—Weighs only nineteen pounds complete, with travelling case.

The "No. 2 Hammond" is perfect in all respects. All the characters are cast on one shuttle, and the impression is independent of the operator's touch.

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THE ORIGINAL AND THE STANDARD WRITING MACHINE OF THE WORLD excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability, and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.

THE "ENGLISH" TYPEWRITER.

Second-hand, Price Rs. 100.

Original Price, Rs. 350.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "SYDNEY" from MARSEILLES and ADEN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Steam. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1898.

THE NEW APOLLO PRESS CO., LD..
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Liquidators' Office, No. 20, Samuel Street, on the Fifth day of May 1898, at 4-30 p. m., to confirm the following Resolution passed on the 20th instant:—

That Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Surveyor be appointed a Joint Liquidator with Mr. Meherally Dewraj Master, in the place of the late Mr. Hasumbhoy Somjee, at a remuneration of Rupees seventy-five only.

MEHERALLI DEWRAJ MASTER,
Surviving Liquidator.

Bombay, 20th April, 1898.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent, San Francisco Overland Route, No. 4, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 2nd May 1898 and until further notice the train notified to leave Poona at 21-55 and arrive Wathar at 3-15 will be cancelled, and the following Trains will run daily between Poona and Koregaon for 3rd Class Passengers only.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers can, however, obtain accommodation in these Trains by giving 24 hours notice to the nearest Station Master.

STATIONS.	Time. H. M.	STATIONS.	Time. H. M.
Poona ..... D.	21 45	Koregaon ..... D.	2 10
Wathar ..... { A.	3 25	Satara Road ..... D.	20 45
	D. 3 55	Wathar ..... { A.	21 40
Satara Road ..... D.	4 41		D. 22 30
Koregaon ..... A.	5 10	Poona ..... A.	4 4

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 27th April, 1898.

NOTICE.
THE RIPON PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MESSRS. BOMONJI AMARCHAND and Co. have RESIGNED as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents to the above Company, from 28th instant. The Company will not recognise any dealings made by them on its behalf after that date.

P. S. KHAREGAT,
A. P. PARMAN,
Managing Directors.

32, Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay, 29th April, 1898.

THE HOPE MILLS, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND of (R. 30) Rupees Thirty (free of Income tax), per Share for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1897, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 16th May, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand in the register of the Shareholders on the 5th May, on production of Share Certificates

The SHARES TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 16th May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RANGILDAS BHUKHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895.
AND
In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters, dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

As a first class going concern, all those Mill Premises situate at Mohsen Seerampore, together with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery, consisting of 18,392 Spindles and 200 Looms with ample preparing Machinery, Implements and Tools, Offices and Outhouses erected thereon, the property of the above Company. The purchaser of same to take over at a valuation to be made by an expert all the Loose Cotton, Cotton and Yarn on process of manufacturing and all the Baled Cotton, Cotton Waste Yarn Cloth and Stores lying in and upon the said Mill Premises and in the said Company's Calcutta Godowns and also all the Furniture at present lying upon the Mill Premises. Full particulars of which will be given at the date of Auction.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from Reginald Murray, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. Orr Robertson and Barton, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. Leslie and Sons, Solicitors, of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd March, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for The Official Liquidator,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., LD., MADRAS.
IMITATION HOLLANDS
(Country Manufactured.)
H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.
Four Rupees per piece,
SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.
24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CALTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALER
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Offices, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REID, MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum aggregated does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the principal commercial places in Europe, India, America, Colombo, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

G. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	22 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with

the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING AND CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurv Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The accompanying letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianed Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world
Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h: 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 10-41m., 10-31s. Low water, 4-0m., 4-27s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
New Apollo Press Company, Samuel Street, 4-30 p.m.
Evening party at Chateau Petit, Warden Road, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 4-45 p.m., to-day.

THE MOMBADAVIE FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair known as the Mombadavie Fair, takes place to-day.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The following races will be sailed on Saturday next, 7th instant:—Yachts (class B) H'cap race; Yachts (class A) H'cap race and Tomtit H'cap race for the Cup presented by Mr. W. Murray.

AN ABSCONDING REFORMATORY INMATE.—Arjoon Gunnoo, a Hindu boy, aged thirteen years, undergoing four years' detention in the David Sassoon Reformatory, absconded at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, from the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill, at Foras Road, where he was working with several other boys of the reformatory.

REPORTED THEFT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Shaik Amin Shaik Adum, a kalasee on board the steamship Wissmann, has reported to the police that on the 27th ult., while at sea, he found his box had been opened, and £ 4-16s. and Rs. 6 stolen therefrom. He made a report to the chief officer, and enquiries were made. Three days after the occurrence £3-16s. and Rs. 6 were found by him in his bunk.

ROBBING A MASONIC LODGE.—Mr. G. K. Henricks treasurer of Masonic Lodge St. George, intrusted to one Bapu Luximon, a peon in the employ of the said lodge, on the 7th March last, a cheque for Rs. 57 on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China to have it cashed and to pay out of the said amount, Rs. 32 to the butler and Rs. 25 to Mr. Barrett. The peon cashed the cheque, but failed to pay the money he was ordered to do, and absconded.

DEMANDING MORE THAN LEGAL FARE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Noora Jiva, a hack victoria driver, was charged by Constable Wheatley with demanding more than his legal fare from Mr. William Nicholson, of the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. Railway. It appeared that Mr. Nicholson engaged accused's conveyance the day before yesterday at Victoria Terminus and proceeded to the Prince's Dock. He offered to pay six annas as his fare, but the accused refused and demanded eight annas. Complainant reported the matter to Constable Wheatley of the Prince's Dock Force. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 5.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—About a quarter to 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Darashah Bomanji, an engine driver, in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, while detained on his engine at the outer arrival signal in the yard at the Victoria Terminus, noticed the dead body of a Hindu dying between the rails of the up-line about five yards away from the engine. The driver got down the engine, and on going to the spot found the man was dead, with his head completely crushed and the brain substance lying scattered about the outer rails of the up-line and the check rail. The right arm was also crushed. The deceased appeared to be a man of about twenty-five years of age and was dressed only in a lungoti. The driver informed the staion-master, who came with the railway police. The City Police were asked to have the information circulated throughout the town, and inquiries were made in the chawls near which the body was found, but no one came forward to identify it. It was evident that the man had been run over either by an engine or a train, but whether it was accidental or he committed suicide there was no evidence to show. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry at noon, at the Victoria Terminus, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been run over by a railway engine or a train, but there was no evidence to show whether it was accidental or whether he committed suicide.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIC KOJAH.—A link with the past has been severed, and a generous citizen has been removed by the death of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, who was the first Kojah merchant to establish business relations with China. Mr. Mahomedbhoy died on Sunday of heart affection, at the age of 70. He handed over the management of his business to his son, Mr. Ebrahimbhoy some few years ago and devoted the last years of his life to works of philanthrophy. The third day ceremonies took place ye terday, when the benefactions of the deceased were announced to a large gathering of the community assembled at the Kojah Jamatkhana, by Mr. Kamadia Ismaelbh y Cassum. The Kojah Dhunjibhoy Kermali's Orphanage of which he was the founder, and which supports from 25 to 30 children receives two properties one situated at Pallow Gully and one at Kadak, in addition to the three properties with which it was endowed by Mr. Mahomedbhoy, during his life time. A donation of Rs. 2,000 was given so the orphanage in addition. The Sanitarium at Poona for the use of Kojahs, which he also established and endowed received Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 301 was donated to the book fund of the KojahMullijibhoy Jevraj Reading Room and Library. Gifts were also announced for Mecca Kerbelia and other places sacred to Mussalmans. Mr. Mahmedbhoy leaves a son Mr. Ibrahimbhoy and two daughters, and his loss will be felt not only by them but also, though in a less degree by large numbers of pepole who have benefited from his philanthropy.

A NEGLIGENT TRAM-CAR DRIVER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, the case in which Mr. Atmaram J. Kirtiker prosecuted a tram-car driver. No. 104, employed in the service. of the Bombay Tramway Company, on a charge of rash and negligent driving under section 279 of the Indian Penal Cade and thereby causing damage to the buggy belonging to the complainant to the extent of Rs. 150, was disposed of by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. M. Cruz, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne. Mr. Ansell, the Traffice Manager, watched the proceedings on behalf of the company. From the information filed by the complainant, it appears that about 11 a.m. on the 1st ultimo, the complainant in company of his son was driving in his high-wheeled buggy from Dadur towards Bombay. When the buggy arrived at the junction of De Lisle and Parel Roads, near Laibaugh, yellow tram-car No. 94, which was then being driven by the accused towards the Parel Terminus, collided with it, causing serious damage to the buggy in several places. Although the car was very near the Terminus, the accused was alleged to be driving it in a rash and negligent manner. On seeing the car coming towards him at full speed, complainant warned him to pull up by shouting and holding up his hands. Complainant's son and the coachman also shouted out to him, but to no purpose. Without taking any notice of the shouts, accused continued to drive in the same rash and negligent manner, with the result that the tram-car collided with the buggy, the coachman was thrown off his seat, injuring his thigns, and the vehicle was damag d to the extent of Rs. 150. The accused in his defence said that he was not driving in a rash and negligent manner and it was through no fault of his that the accident occurred causing damage to complainant's carriage. He pulled up the car on a warning from the complainant. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was admitted that complainant's carriage collided with the tram-car, and the question was through whose negligence or fault the accident occurred. After referring at length to the evidence adduced on behalf of the parties, his Worship observed that he was justified in coming to the conclusion that the driver was driving it at full speed and he did not pull up in time on Mr. Atmaram's signal and hence the accident. The accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alterative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The whole amount of the fine, if paid, was ordered to be given to complainant as compensation for the damage done to his vehicle.

ILLEGAL DETENTION BY A RAILWAY SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Lawrence Gomes, a ticket collector at the Mazagon Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, charged Babu Narayen, a Bhundari, and Sumbhoo Kheroo, under sections 120 and 121 of the Indian Indian Railway Act of 1890, with obstructing a railway servant in the discharge of his duty and with being in a state of intoxication at the Mazagon station. Mr. Ashbury appeared for the accused. It appears that the two accused alighted at the Mazagon station at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The first had a proper ticket, but No. 2 had a ticket from Matoonga to Byculla, and over-travelled the distance between the latter station and Mazagon. On producing the ticket, the complainant asked for the excess fare from Byculla to Mazagon station. Accused offered to pay two pice, which the complainant repused, saying that he had to pay four pice—two pice for the excess fare and two as penalty. This the accused refused to give, and an altercation took place, when it was alleged that complainant Gomes and two or three others dragged accused and locked him up in a room at the station. No. 1 now interfered and offered to pay four pice, and asked for a proper receipt, but they refused to accept it, and assaulted him and locked him up also. Both the accused were released on bail next morning. The accused pleaded that they were not drunk, and were assaulted by railway servants. The magistrate, in giving his decision, observed that he had no doubt that the railway authorities had acted very high handedly in the matter. The accused came to the Mazagon station as passengers. No. 1 had a proper ticket, but No. 2 had a ticket from Matoonga to Byculla, and had therefore travelled the distance between Byculla and Mazagon on that ticket. For this he was detained by Gomes. He offered to pay two pice for excess fare. One anna was demanded, and when this was not paid he was ordered to be taken away forcibly to the station room and was there locked up. No. 1 interfared, and even offered to pay one anna on a proper receipt being passed and if his brother was let go. But the railway officers would not hear of it and assaulted him, and then perhaps he too struck in self-defence. For this both men were locked up the whole night and only released on bail the next morning. Now, the Railway Act gave no power to railway servants to detain or confine people for offences under Section 112. Section 131, Railway Act, was clear, and the magistrate said that the arrest and detention of the accused was unjustifiable. As to being drunk the court found that Constable Chambers found them both sober when No. 1 made a complaint to him and when he went to the railway station to make inquiries. There was no question of accused having assaulted the public servant in the discharge of his duties. The public servants in this case were acting in violation of their duties in confining a man without any authority, and because No. 1 interfered he was assaulted. The court must, therefore, order accused to be acquitted and discharged.

THE MAHMEDAN DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Abdoola Mian Khandwani charges Hakim Abdool Hamid Farrokh, editor and proprietor of the Urdoo Newspapers, called "Sultan-ul-Akhbar" and "Mumbai Panch Bahadoor" with defamation. Mr. Bicknell solicitor appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Roughton solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Slater, in giving judgment, said:—Mirza Abdulla Haji Ahmed Khandwani, the complainant, in this case, is a person of considerable influence in his community, the Halai Memon Jamat, and one of the leaders of that Jamat. The accused is the publisher of an Urdu daily newspaper, entitled the "Sultan ul Akhbar." In the issue of that paper, dated the 30th October, 1897, a article appeared addressed to the Mahomedans of Bombay, warning them not to be any more deluded by that "illustrious person," Abdulla Mirza Khandwani. It was not denied that that article referred to the complainant. No unbiassed person could read the article without coming to the conclusion that much of its matter is contains is defamatory of the complainant, and that the article as a whole is such that if the complainant is a person of ordinarily fair reputation the imputations conveyed by it are harmful to his reputaitons It alleges inter alia that last year the complamant worked against the Government and created something like a cause for a riot; that his is that honest respectable person who prepared a false release for his illustrious mother; that he has been excluded from the Kuchi Memon and Kolsa Mohodia Jamats; that he was deprived of the respected title of Justice of the Peace just as the ass was shorn of its horns; that by reason of his disloyalty he has caused the name of the poor Mahomedan to be defamed; that he has misled the Mahomedans, and has caused them to call down causes upon him; and that he is making arrangements for fresh tricks. The accused does not deny that the article contains these imputations upon the complainant, and in reply to notice served upon the accused demanding an apology for the terms used he published another article in his paper of the 2nd November 1897, stating that those contents, meaning thereby the contents of the article, were not written in particular with regard to complainant personally, with the object of either injuring his feelinzi or causing him any damage. That subsequent article went on, to allege that the complainant was throughly disgusted with the British Crown, and was not fit even to be associated with, and urged him if on consideration he still considered the article to be a personal attack upon him, to begin the proceedings which he had threatened by his notice; but stating that the contents of the article were merely for the benefit of the public. The complainant accepted that challenge and filed his information on the 16th November, 1897. The defence which the accused has seen fit to make in the Court is principally a defence of jurisdiction, but his solicitor, Mr. Roughton has contended that his client is also protected by exceptions 8 and 10 to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, viz., that the article is simply the expression in good faith of an opinion respecting the conduct of the complainant touching a public question and a caution for the public good against the complainant. To deal first with the defence of jurisdiction. This plea being adopted by the accused, the burden of proving the allegations he has made rests upon him. He has called a large number of witnesses to show the truth of the allegations he has made. With regard to the allegation that the complainant has been deprived of his office of Justice of the Peace, it is admitted by the complainant that his name has been removed from the list of J. P.'s. So far as all the other allegations are concerned, I need only say briefly that the accused has entirely failed to show that the complainant worked against the Government and created something like a cause for a riot. The utmost that the evidence on this point proves is that the complainant disapproved of the establishment of hospital for Mahomedan plague patients, and did not, as many other influential Mahomedans did, support the efforts of Government to combat the plague, but there is absolutely no evidence to show that complainant actively opposed these efforts, or took any part in any endeavours to stir up the people to active resistance to the Government plague regulations. As regards the allegation that the complainant prepared a false release for his mother it seems unnecessary to refer to this matter at greater length than to say that the accused has put in a deed of release, dated 27th September, 1899, executed by Khatizabai, complainant's step-mother, and other parties, embodying the termsupon which suit No. 358 of 1898 was compromised. The execution of this deed of release was attested by Mr. R. M. Sayani, the well-knewn solicitor of this place, and there is no evidence whatever in this case to show that there is any falsity or fraud whatever in the preparation or execution of that release. As to the allegation that the complainant has been excluded from the Cutchi Memon and Kolsa Mohodia Jamats; it appears that the complainant does not belong to either of these Jamats, but it appears to be the case that his "ijan" has been stopped, in other words, that he does not receive invitations to dinners given by members of those Jamats. No attempt has been made in my opinion, to show that accused has caused the names of poor Mahomedans to be defamed by reasons of this disloyalty. The manner in which he is alleged to have misled the mahomedns is with respect to certain illuminations which were held in May, 1897. There is a great deal of evidence upon this point, the result of which is to bring out one point, and only one point, clearly, and that is that which a certain section of the Mahomedans had settled to have their illumination on a particula Thursday, and the complainant and a majority of Mahomedan community celebrated the occasion on the previous Tuesday. There is nothing to show that in doing so he did with the majority of Mahomedans, complainant was guilty of misleading them, or of acting otherwise than in consonance with the general desire of the greater portion of the community. So far as "fresh tricks" on the part of the complainant are concerned, none of any sort are alleged or proved. I have dealt sufficiently with this portion of the case to demonstrate that the defence of justification fails. With regard to the defence that this article is simply the expression in good faith of an opinion respecting the conduct of the complainant touching a public question, the mere fact of the introduction of the allegation that the complainant had prepared a false release for his mother is sufficient to deprive the accused of any benefit this exception might otherwise confer upon him. But in addition to this it appears impossible for the accused, who has made a whole string of harmful allegations against the complainant, and who has failed to substantiate the greater number and the most serious of those allegations in the very slightest degree, to urge that he has made them in good faith. I hold upon the evidence in this case, that these allegations were not made in good faith, and that the accused is not entitled to the protection of the 3rd exception to the Section 499. These remarks as to want of good faith apply also to the plea that the accused is protected by the 10th exception. And not must good faith be shown, but the person claiming the benefit of this exception must show that in making the imputations complained of he was acting either for the good of some individual, or for the good of the public. It is not allowable for a person to rake up the past life of any individual and to expose his previous misfortunes or misdoings afresh, unless he does so to protect the public or a particular person from fresh risk at the hands of such individual. The accused here has entirely failed to show that there was any reason to suppose that the complainant contemplated any act which rendered it necessary or advisable to warn the public against him, and I hold that on no ground whatever is the accused entitled to the protection of the 10th exception. Upon these findings I must convict accused of the charge framed against him, and in awarding punishment on that conviction, I am bound to consider that, not content with the virulence of his first attack, he followed it up with a second, and has not scrupled to say, by the mouth of his solicitor, that the mere fact that Government had deprived the complainant of the office of Justice of the Peace had taken away all possibility of defaming him—that all the harm that could be done to his reputation had already been done by Government. If this were so, it would be very like kicking a fallen man, at best f cowardly and mean act. I know nothing whatever of the reasons which induced Government to act as it has done. No doubt they were good and sufficient, but the complainant still remains a citizen, and is entitled to the protection of the law of the country, and I am bound to look upon this as a very serious case of defamation. I sentence accused to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, in default of payment to a further term of two months simple imprisonment. Rs. 250 of the fine if paid in awarded to the complainant as compensation.

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE VINCENT CURRIE.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for three months' extension of the interim order. As this was the first extension, his Lordship granted the application.

RE NICHOLAS NORBERT DE VIDA.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order because the creditors had not been served as they had left Bombay owing to the plague. His Lordship granted one month's extension.

RE BAPU BALOO ALIAS BAPU GANGADHUR.

On the application of Mr. Kolah, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE FAZLE HOOSEIN MIYA SAHEB.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE RAHIM SAJAN KAMLE.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, moved for the usual interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE RAMJEE EBJEE.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE KRISHNARAO SITARAM.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent applied for leave to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ARDESHIR NASSARWANJEE ANKLESARIA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted three months' extension of the interim order.

RE HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of Hajee Zenal Hajee Ali Riza, a creditor for Rs. 92,000, moved for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing of the rule calling upon the official assignee and the creditors to show cause why the name of the creditor should not be admitted to a claim for a dividend. His Lordship granted the postponement asked for.

RE KASHAVJEE KALIYANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing of the rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had arranged to settle with his creditors, and that, except one, all the other creditors had signed the deed of composition. A week ago the insolvent lost his wife and, consequently, he was unable to proceed in the matter. His Lordship discharged the rule, remarking that the insolvent had had sufficient time to make the settlement.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Hajee Magnu bin Lumber; Vanmali Vithal; and Shripad Tulajee Mahadick.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. MAHOMED HOOSSAIN HAKIM, Fifth Judge.)

SORABJEE MANCHERSHAW MEHERHOMJEE VS. SORABJEE PESTONJEE MASSANI AND OTHERS.

MR. KAVASJEE B. SETHNA, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. K. P. Sundara, pleader, represented the second and the third defendants, while the first appeared in person. This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants, who carry on business under the name of Pearse & Co., Confectioners, of Apollo Street, the sum of Rs. 205, being the balance of wages due from December 1st, 1896, to February 28th, 1897, at Rs. 75 per month, and for March in lieu of notice. The defence set up on behalf of the second and third defendants was that the plaintiff's wages were only Rs. 55 per month, and not Rs. 75, and that as he left their service of his own accord about February 20th, he could claim only the wages for the months of December and January. It was further urged that the first defendant, Sorabjee Massani, was acting in collusion with the plaintiff.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said: I have noticed that plaintiff and defendant 1 are working in collusion in this case. Defendant 1 has given evidence in the suit for the plaintiff, while I have seen defendants 2 and 3 try to speak to the plaintiff when the latter was in the box. Of course the defendant 1 had to be promptly checked. There is a High Court suit between defendant 1 and defendants 2 and 3. The plaintiff produces Exhibit A, dated 30th November 1896, purporting to be given by defendant 1 to the plaintiff in consultation with defendants 2 and 3; but defendants 2 and 3 say they know nothing about Exhibit A, and they see it for the first time in court. There is a partnership between Chapelis each partner to take the consent of the others. There is no press copy of Exhibit A engaging the plaintiff, while there is a press copy of Exhibit B dismissing the plaintiff. Besides this, there is something very remarkable about the tone of letter A. Although it is a letter accepting the plaintiff's services, yet it is a begging letter. We do not generally find masters openly say to their servant:—"We are hard up for hands, we are very busy at this time of the year, we will give you an increased salary. Do come and give us your services." This is rather a free rendering of letter A, but it shows the spirit in which it was written. It is at best a very suspicious document. Letter A, dated November 30th, 1896, is also incorrect when it says, that on November 30th 1896 that "there is no salesman in our service," because Hunt, who was the immediate predecessor of the plaintiff on Rs. 30 per month, was not dismissed from the service of the defendant company until December 8th, 1896. Moreover the plaintiff himself says from the box that he wanted Rs. 75 per month. Plaintiff also says in No. 6, dated November 10th 1897 sent by him to defendant 2, that the amount of his salary was not fixed. Read in the light of the evidence which the plaintiff gave in court, it appears that this uncertainty would also imply that the rate of his salary was not settled. If the plaintiff says he wanted Rs. 75 per month, how could it be that Rs. 75 per month were already agreed upon? I think it is more probable that the plaintiff was taken back on his former salary of Rs. 50 and Rs. 5 for railway fare. Besides this, I think that under any circumstances I would award Rs. 55 to the plaintiff as a fair remuneration for his services. There is not much by reliable evidence that the plaintiff left of his own accord between February 15th to 20th, 1897. Exhibit B, dated February 24th 1897, sent by defendant 2 in the name of the defendant company to the plaintiff, is a notice of dismissal from March 1st. I think this being the evidence, the plaintiff is entitled to one month's notice from 1st March 1897. Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 190, and costs in proportion.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

THE following is a text of the directors report on the above Bank:—Gentlemen,—The directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank, and profit and loss account for the half-year ending December 31st, 1897. The gross profits of the bank for the past half-year, including yen 251,803 (148) brought forward from last account, amount to yen 4,747,514 (938), of which yen 3,440,747 (393) have been deducted for current expenses, interest on deposits, &c., leaving a balance of yen 1,306,767 (595), out of which yen 63,327 (800) have been written off for officers' remuneration. The directors now propose that yen 200,000 (000) be added to the reserve fund, increasing it to yen 5,934,000, (000); yen. 100,000 (000) to the reserve for equalization of dividends, thus increased to yen 693,000 (000); and yen 50,000, (000) be set aside for the contemplated new building. From the remainder the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 450,000 (000) on the old shares and yen. 168,750 (000) on the new shares, making a total of yen 618,750 (000.) The balance, yen 274,689, (795), will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. SYDNEY.

THE following is the List of passengers on board the s s Sydney sailing for China and Japan to-day at noon:—

FOR SINGAPORE.

Mr S de la Rama — Mr and Mrs Kahler.

FOR SAIGON.

Mr Bennel — Mr and Mrs Salpin

FOR HONGKONG.

Mrs Jayeux and child — Mrs Bachelay
Miss Gengry Riviere — Mr and Mrs Paris
Mr and Mrs Brousse and child

FOR SAIGON.—Mrs Decroix.
FOR KOBE.—Mr D R Digaria.
FOR YOKOHAMA.—Mr Malinophi.
From Marseilles for different ports 39.

THE Parisian contemporary, the "Liberte," discourses with great dignity on the cane which a man should carry this spring. The cane itself does not seem to differ much from the ordinary walking-stick, except that it must have a gold crook. But the point lies in the following instructions, which we quote from the oracle: "Your cane must never leave you, from morning till night, even on rainy days. Indeed, on rainy days you must make a special point of carrying it." After this, surely, it no longer becomes the mere man to say that it is the women who are ruled by fashion's iron rod.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th April:—

THE TRANSPORT OF EXPLOSIVES.

Read Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated 25th March 1898, asking whether the rules to regulate the transport of explosives for the several ports in the Bombey Presidency should not be uniform and whether there is any special reason for the signal prescribed for the several ports, and, if not, which is preferable as the uniform signal. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 14th April 1898, reporting that he considers that the rules at all ports should be uniform; that the Bombay rules being most universal are the best, and suggesting that the other ports should be brought into uniformity on this point.

Resolution.—The Trustees concur in the opinion of the Port Officer, copy of whose report should be forwarded to Government for information.

IRON MERCHANTS LEASES.

Submitted T. R. No. 42, dated 1st February 1898, calling for a further report on the subject of the Iron Merchants' leases. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th April 1898, submitting a full history of the Iron Bazaar holdings, and showing that out of 19,205 square yards leased by the Trustees at Rs. 1-4 per square yard per annum, 4,077 square yards have been sublet for Rs. 12,854, or over Rs. 3 per square yard, and that in some cases the original tenants have ceased to have anything to do with the iron trade and merely make a profit on the land, and stating that under proper restrictions which would remove some of the objections raised by him, renewed leases for five or ten years may be granted, and suggesting—1. That the holdings be not sublet without the Trustees' approval in writing or at a higher rate of rent than paid to the Trustees, and that, if the condition is infringed, the sub-tenants are to become the Trustees' lessees being considered as having assigned their premises. 2. That the ground is not to be used or sublet for any other purpose but for the storage of iron. 3. That any leases which may be granted should contain a provision for resuming land across which a railway siding may have to be laid. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee.

Resolution.—The Trustees desire to continue to the iron trade the use of the land now in the occupation of the dealers, but consider the Traffic Manager's original proposal should be adopted, namely, to confirm the present actual occupants as monthly tenants and to bind them not to sublet their tenancies without sanction. The Traffic Manager should have discretion in applying this rule to treat as occupants the original holders on condition that they at once resume possession from their sub-tenants of any area they have let. For the monthly tenancies the rental will be Rs. 1-4-0 per square yard per annum till 30th September and Rs. 1-8-0 from 1st October, subject to further revision when thought necessary.

NEW WORKS.

Minute by the Chairman, dated 10th Februay 1898, directing that the Engineer be asked to submit detailed plans and estimate for—(a) Filling in the northern half of the Basin to allow of the plot lying between the extensions of the Nowrojee Furdunjee and the Ormiston Road east of the Merewether Road, being made available for leasing. (b) Extension of the Nowrojee Furdunjee Road the width to be 60 feet and for a road 80 feet wide along the Harbour front and (c) To consider whether it would not be preferable as an alternative to at once fill in the whole basin. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st April 1893, submitting plan No. 49-29—M-4, and alternative detailed estimates of the cost of—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Filling in the northern half of the Apollo Basin	53,367	12	0
2	Extension of Nowrojee Furdoonjee Road	5,824	11	2
3	80-foot road along harbour frontage	14,816	0	0
		73,908	7	2
4	Filling in the southern half of the Apollo Basin as a separate work afterwards	57,579	0	0
5	Extension of 80-foot road along harbour frontage	15,777	0	0
6	Extension of Ormiston Road	7,376	4	0
7	Extension of Storm-water drain	3,417	11	2
		84,149	15	2
8	Alternative— Filling in the whole basin as a single work.	95,107	9	0
	Roads and drains as in foregoing estimate	46,775	0	0
		1,41,882	0	0

and adding that the provision of sewers on the Shene system has been omitted from the estimates because he does not consider it necessary to provide sewers in the 80-foot road along the Harbour frontage nor in the Ormiston Road extension, and that in the road extensions south of Ormiston Road the question of sewers will depend upon the use to which the plots are to be put and the manner in which they are taken up; and recommending that the work should be carried out as a whole, there being a saving of Rs. 16,176 on the cost of filling in the whole basin if done at once. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 20th April 1898, reporting with reference to an enquiry by the Chairman, that in the event of the whole basin being filled in, the work cannot be begun before September and that it would probably take six months to complete.

Resolution.—The Trustees consider it will be better to fill in the whole basin at once rather than do it by instalments and the estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,41,882, is sanctioned. Orders to proceed with the work should be applied for in August next.

BULK OIL INSTALLATION.

Read Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated 18th April 1898, directing that the permission applied for by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., to erect a bulk oil installation on the Mody Bay North Reclamation should be granted subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government of India in their telegram No. 452, dated 14th April 1898, and subject to the approval of the plans and specifications by the Public Works Department.

Resolution.—The plans and estimates for the works necessary for fitting up the North Reclamation for the purpose should now be submitted, and the terms of agreement for lease should be settled with a view to its execution so soon as the plans of the Installation have been finally approved by the Trustees and Government.

THE DEFENCE VESSELS,

Read leatter from Captain Henry W. Fleet, R. N., dated 20th April 1898, enquiring whether accommodation will be available in the Prince's or Victoria Dock for H. M. S. Magdala and Tenasserim during the approaching monsoon as on previous occasions saying that he is prepared to pay the usual dues as before, and to hire a shed for dill purposes should one be available, and adding that he will acquiesce in being removed should the exigencies of an increased trade this year require him to do so.

Resolution.—The Trustees are most anxious to meet the convenience of the Royal Naval Authorities in this matter and the Dock Superintendent should be requested to arrange to make the berths at which the Flotilla was accommodated last year again available for the purpose on the understanding that the vessels will be moved if required.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the tables:—

Pilotage statement.

	For week ending 22nd April 1898.	Total from 1st to 22nd April 1898.	For week ending 22nd April 1897.	Total from 1st to 22nd April 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	72	14	53
" piloted out of harbour	22	61	13	49
" transported	19	54	9	36
" attended to	9	13	3	6
" warped	1	3	1	6

THE coster who drove the Bishop of Marlborough to church on his barrow the other day has been interviewed, and he has given a representative of the "Star" his candid impressions of the right reverend prelate. "I don't hold with no bishops or parsons; no, nor chutches neither," he said. "I can't read nor write, governor, but I say this 'ere cove of a biship's a real gen'leman. An' I dahn't care hif he knows what I think on 'im heither." He had always thought bishops were mighty proud stuck-up sort of beggars. So they were, "hall but my biship; he's a gentleman. Lor' lummy, 'e gave me two hog (coster for a florin). I that 'e might 'a made it a flash o' knock (half a crown), but I recollex has 'ow 'e's has biship an' I 'ad to p'rup wit." The new celebrity thought it his duty, too, to warn the public that since the famous ride "all sorts of blokes were settin' themselves up as having drive the biship." "Hof course," he added, "there haint hony one bloke that is done it, an' him's me. So 'elp me bob, I did."

COLUMBINE and Polichinelle have just come from the Opera House, where there has been a masked ball. Something is wrong, for Columbine takes offence and leaves her companion, hurriedly making her way towards the Madeline. Poor Punch is broken-hearted. He proceeds slowly along the Chaussee d'Antin to the Church of La Trinite, where he kneels down on the pavement, takes a revolver from his pocket, and fires two shots inside his mouth. There is blood upon his face, and he is picked up and carried to the Lariboisiere Hospital. The doctors look at the would-be suicide, who groans as though in angnish, but they cannot find the two bullets. They suppose they must have entered the stomach, and prepare to remove them by surgical means. But it occurs to one of them to examine the pistol; whereupon, lo and behold, the chambers which are still loaded are found to have blank cartridges. Then it is found that there is really very little the matter, and the man who, but a minute before has attempted to end his existence, cries for joy and dances a wild dance because he has not succeeded in doing so.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation since Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·621	NE	3	106·6	76·1	35	...	4·54	+0·17
Sirsa	29·598	NNW	7	112·3	78·4	29	...	1·28	+0·94
Delhi	29·568	Calm	1	108·7	83·0	27	...	2·94	-0·12
Agra	29·556	SW	5	112·0	83·9	24	...	2·71	+1·27
Cawnpore	29·573	SSE	3	112·6	83·0	56	...	1·47	...
Allahabad	29·560	ENE	6	113·7	82·3	63	...	2·39	+0·24
Jhansi	29·544	NW	6	113·7	86·2	26	...	2·06	+0·34
Jacobabad	29·630	Calm	4	113·2	69·6	36	...	0·43	-0·80
Karachi	29·684	WSW	11	92·4	77·5	77	...	0·43	-1·41
Joypore	29·662	NNW	7	111·3	77·9	18	...	0·56	-1·14
Ajmere	29·624	NW	7	106·2	76·1	28	...	0·27	-1·21
Deesa	29·706	W	14	111·4	77·0	68	...	0·16	-0·39
Ahmedabad	29·710	W	4	110·3	78·1	61	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·708	WNW	21	104·8	74·8	64	...	0·13	-0·49
Rajkot	29·708	W	14	106·9	74·7	54	...	0·36	-0·28
Veraval	29·733	W	10	86·1	77·8	86	...	0·14	...
Veravel	29·733	W	10	86·1	77·8	86	...	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·658	WSW	4	108·1	79·6	42	...	0·72	-0·40
Indore	29·684	W	2	104·5	78·1	34	...	0·58	-0·55
Sangor	29·618	W	4	102·8	72·6	43	...	1·46	-1·11
Jubulpore	29·609	W	3	103·0	82·1	22	...	3·46	+0·66
Hoshangabad	29·663	WSW	3	107·1	80·7	27	...	0·50	-1·61
Khandwa	29·689	W	3	110·2	81·6	23	...	0·76	-1·45
Raipur	29·769	SW	9	110·0	82·3	38	...	1·72	-1·02
Nagpur	29·675	W	5	112·2	86·9	23	...	4·00	+0·98
Amraoti	29·691	WSW	8	112·5	86·6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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THE Giant Patient PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150, Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Halls—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1733—35 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND. AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

An advance of 7-16 per cent. made the price of Consols in London 111 9-16 yesterday. French Rentes remained at 102 1-2, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·31 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent., to 114 1-2; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-4 per cent., to £62 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s 3 1-2d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver declined 5-16d., to 25 7-8 per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 56 5-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-2 cent higher, at 4·84 1-4 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,520,000 quarters, compared with 2,600,000 quarters at the end of the previous week. For White Delhi Wheat 41 1-2s. per 492lbs. was quoted yesterday, May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 37 1-2s per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market flat in tone; Linseed, at 37 1-2s. per 424lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market flat.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-32d. lower in Liverpool yesterday at 3 9-16d. per lb.; American Arrivals -32 to 3-64d., extreme quotation being 3 15-16d. for May and September-October deliveries. The day's sales were 8,000 bales; and the Imports 11,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued in New York at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; August Futures were 8 points lower, and November 9 points at 6·18 and 6·21 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and the Arrivals now compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1898 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	11,000	10,000	7,000
Three days' do, ...	35,000	29,000	19,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,195,000	6,472,000	4,992,000

Locally, the Cotton market has been quiet to-day with a small business opening. Exporters have bought 500 bales, and the Mills 1,150 bales; total, 1,650 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	11,543 bales.
Wheat	51,755 cwts.
Linseed	8,086 "
Rapeseed	11,479 "
Gingellyseed	3,150 "
Poppyseed	1,186 "
Castorseed	3,175 "
Rice	4,923 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, without any business of importance reported to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Quotations opened at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 7-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32 to 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and there was no business reported in them; but a fair amount of Bank Wire was done between Banks for near forward delivery, and rates remained steady. Advices, however, coming weaker from Calcutta later on, the market here closed weak as follows :—

	per Rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand... 1s. 3 27-32d.	
Do. Telegraphic .. 1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight .....1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Francs.....1'09 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day 94 5-8 was quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 for the next Settlement, in a quiet market.

SHARES.—New Indian Press are Rs. 3 3-4 lower; Mofussil, Rs. 2 1-2; and Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 25 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. The Manchester market is quiet but steady.

Good Bhownuggur	3d.
2½ per cent. Consols	111 9-16
Bar Silver	25 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	114 1-2
3 per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2

£200,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 2.

The s. s. Clan Ross outward bound, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 4.

French mail steamer Ernestsimons, from China, and Polynesian, from Australia, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Ocanien which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 12th April, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, the 27th April, at 6 p.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 4.

FOR LONDON,

Egypt s—12 bales hides Edward Bates and Co, 31 bales skins Hajee M Abbs, 1 bale skins Hajee Osman H Hassum, 25 cases condiments Mehta and Co, 2 cases condiments Ardeshir and Byramji, 33 cwt olibanum Dossabhoy Jina, 230 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co, 97 cwt gum S P Dumjee, 3·5 cwt gum M Jaffer, 87 cwt gum M Lalljee, 39 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 250 cwt olibanum N Cassumbhoy and Co, 70 cwt gum T Shamjee, 7 bales skins Mancherjee Shapoorjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mahratta s—2,030 cwt joowari, 500 cwt methysced, and 301 cwt linseed A Blaschcek and Co, 7,110 cwt wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahratta s—3,000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co, 2,001 cwt linseed Wagjee Bachee, 2,001 cwt linseed Owen and Okell, 400 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

Ceres s—355 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gaekwar s—8,537 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers, 1,000 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Marcs s—470 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 175 bales cotton Fy Vussonjee Dewjee, 12,000 cwt linseed Tanday and Co, 3,003 cwt rapeseed, 6,000 cwt poppyseed, and 4,001 cwt wheat Killick Nixon and Co, 4,002 cwt linseed Owen and Okell, 8,000 cwt wheat, 6,500 cwt gingellyseed, and 8,000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Imperialist s—220 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

Aries s—55 bales cotton and 4,000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 1,000 cwt myrabollams W Kipp, 4,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

Courtfield s—2,000 cwt myrabollams W Kipp, 8,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 5,280 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scotia s—3,000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

Telena s—7,000 cwt wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

Ile-de-la Reunion s—16,500 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co, 5,520 cwt wheat John Fachiri.

St Giles s—2,000 cwt wheat and 1,000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

Neptune s—7,000 cwt wheat and 2,640 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Telena s—900 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—440 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 2 pots rosa oil E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Melpomene s—200 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 200 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Melpomene s—330 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—100 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co, 107 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

Chusan s—64 bales cotton A Allarakhia and Co, 150 bales twist C Macdonald and Co, 230 bales twist Fleming Shaw and Co, 600 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 330 bales twist Tata and Co, 152 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 100 bales twist King Wah, 75 bales twist H A Esmail and Co, 151 bales twist P F Talati, 325 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—350 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 48 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 100 bales twist Tata and Co, 300 bales twist, A C A Tyeb, 250 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co, 400 bales twist, K Pallonjee, 275 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerapa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to cessure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Services private telegrams in Code or Cipher to and from Philippines suspended.

Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government. United States Diplomatic telegrams are excepted.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WATSON—May 4, at Bombay Thomas Watson, G. I. P. Ry. Co., aged 33 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—At Barahi Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of John Macdonald, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—April 26, at Bettiah, Carrie, the beloved wife of W H Blake, of Venyrah Bagahs, Chumparun.

CORBETT—April 20, at Sierra Leone, West Africa, Hugh Nicholas Corbett, 1st Battalion, West India Regiment, youngest son of Colonel F V Corbett, R E, aged 23 years.

HUTCHINSON—April 26, at Fort Munro, James Frederick, the dearly loved infant son of Captain and Mrs J W C Hutchinson, 6th Punjab Infantry, aged 7 months and 3 days.

GANTZ—May 1, at Veysurpady, W S Gantz, Barrister-at-Law, Madras.

KENNEDY—April 28, at Nowgong, Assam, C G Mackenzie-Kennedy, Deputy Commissioner, of fever.

MAN—At Surbiton, Genl Henry Man, H M's I (Madras) S Corps, aged 82.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898.

WHEN some critics in London were recently comparing the masterly skill with which the Sirdar inflicted a crushing defeat on a Dervish Army 20,000 strong on the Atbara, with the long drawn-out operations in the Tirah, in which honours were divided, Sir Steuart Bayley shrewdly remarked that no doubt Sir William Lockhart would have been glad to find the Afridis in a zariba. When the Emir Mahmud Ahmed posted himself in a singularly accessible position, surrounded with scrub that in no wise retarded the progress of attacking troops, he gave himself into the hands of Sir Herbert Kitchener. The Emir did not improve matters by digging a succession of trenches in parallel lines one behind the other, in such wise that they could all be raked from end to end by guns placed on a convenient knoll on the flank of his position, which he neglected to occupy and incorporate in his fortifications, such as they were. There was a certain originality in sinking horses, camels, and donkeys below the ground level in trenches, and tying them down to keep them in the places assigned to them. But that was not of such avail in the complete absence of traverses or of zig-zags to prevent the trenches for man and beast being enfiladed and the unlucky animals slaughtered where they lay as helpless as in an abattoir. If the Sirdar and Colonel Wingate had arranged the Emir's plan of battle between them, they could scarcely have improved upon it to ensure his crushing defeat. The thousands of splendid desert warriors, whose terrible charges with spear and sword had tried the mettle of British troops on many a hard-fought field in the days of the Mahdi, were huddled together helpless in what proved to be elongated graves, where they were slain by shrapnell pounding them for an hour and a-half without the slighest attempt to inconvenience the guns by rifle fire or in any other way. When the deadly hail of shells had done its work the troops sent forward to the assault were able to pull away with their hands the furze bushes placed loose on the sand and gravel. The rifles of the Dervishes such as they were, were silent until the British and Egyptian troops were well in upon them, and then fired for the most part over the heads of the charging lines. General Gatacre when pulling away one of the bushes forming the zariba was able to delegate to Private Cross the duty of bayonetting the one Dervish who had the presence of mind to aim at him pointblank. Of a surety there was nothing of the Afridi in this manner of waging defensive war. Nor was it thus that the Mahdists encountered Hicks Pasha, and Baker Pasha, and fought Lord Wolseley every league of the way to Metemmeh, and then gave him reason to reconsider the situation, and turn back.

Mahdism has manifestly spent its force. The fierce fanaticism that stood the wild hillsmen of the desert in the place of organization and discipline, and secured for them the arms of precision and military stores of the government they had overthrown, has died out. The Khalifa, an officer of energy and some ability in the early days of the movement, succumbed to the luxurious vices that no barbarian can resist when success has placed the means of enjoyment within his reach. The ascetic soldier has become a truculent debauchee. In September last, when General Kitchener finding no obstacle to any enterprise however hazardous, occupied with 11,000 men a line 700 miles in length, it was instinctively felt that the Khalifa if he still possessed any of his early vigour might strike a heavy, if not a fatal blow before the Sirdar could concentrate his troops to meet the Dervish army, which operating on interior lines would have had many advantages besides that of numbers. General Gatacre was sent out with a Brigade from England, and reinforcements were hurried up in anticipation of such a movement. For a couple of months the Khalifa was certainly in a formidable position had he chosen to turn it to account. Mahmud was sent to Shendi, apparently with some idea of making a dash on Berber, a town straggling for ten miles along the banks of the Nile, and certainly exposed to considerable danger. Osman Pasha was credited with a project that might have given some trouble as matters then stood—to detach the cavalry and send it to operate independently against Berber, part of which at least might easily have been pillaged or burned, and attack Kassala, then only just taken over from the Italians. But nothing was done. The numerically strong force estimated at seventy thousand assembled at Omdurman, was weakened by the detachment of Mahmud's Corps d'armee, first to Shendi and then to the left bank of the Atbara, where it did nothing and attempted nothing, but dig its own grave while awaiting the Sirdar's crushing blow. The Emir is a prisoner in the hands of the victor, and consoles himself for his defeat by telling Slatin Pasha to wait till he gets to Omdurman, when he will see what he shall see. If the information obtained by the Intelligence Department be even approximately accurate the fall of Omdurman is already sealed. It must be borne in mind, however, that an advance on the head-quarters of the Dervishes while the Nile is at its present level is impracticable. The navigation of the river is necessary to the provisioning of a force of some 14,000 men and the transport of the ammunition. It would be impossible to supply such a force by camel transport for a distance exceeding a hundred miles from the point at which the railway ends. The Nile rapids will be impossible until the middle of July, and they will again become impossible by the middle of October. Something may be done by the latter date to help the transport by laying light rails for various distances, but it is not supposed that a railway with locomotives can be carried so far south.

The first point of resistance for the liberating army moving from the Atbara to Khartoum will probably be Metemmeh. There is a fort at that place, near the town; but it is said that Mahmud burned the town and destroyed the fort before crossing the river to Shendi, four miles distant. The fort may be repaired and armed. Shendi has since been taken by an Egyptian force and its forts destroyed. They, too, may be re-occupied; but the Khalifa is very far from having a reserve of guns for that or any other purpose. The first serious resistance to the advance on Khartoum appears to be expected at the Shabbuka rapids where Colonel Stewart's steamer was wrecked in 1885. There are six rapids beyond, and some batteries. But a force occupying the high land commanding the river can dispose of the batteries by its artillery and clear the way for the steamers to pass. Thirty miles north of Khartoum and again at a point nine miles from that famous site, there are again rapids, the latter the more formidable, an island dividing the river into two channels. These rapids are said to be defended by forts at some distance from the river, but they will not prove insurmountable obstacles. The ammunition the Dervishes obtained after the defeat of Hicks Pasha and at the fall of Khartoum is giving out. That fact is held to go far to explain the remarkable self-control with which the Dervishes reserved their fire at the battle of the Atbara until the last moment. To fill the cartridges for their rifles the Khalifa's artificers emptied the shells taken from the Egyptians in the early eighties, grinding down the large grained powder to the necessary fineness. The home-made gunpowder does not carry far; bad material and indifferent workmanship combine to produce powder that cannot be depended on beyond six hundred yards. In 1895 the Khalifa's army numbered 100,000 men, of whom less than 40,000 were regular infantry, spearmen and swordsmen 64,000, and the cavalry less than 7,000. Small arms of all kinds numbered 40,000, of which 15,000 were rifles. In the three years the Dervishes have sustained heavy losses in Dongola and elsewhere, followed by the rout of Mahmud's force. The Khalifa's artillery as matters are now, is estimated at six Krupp guns, eight machine guns, and sixty to seventy brass muzzle loaders of different patterns. With such weapons scanty ammunition of inferior quality cannot work miracles. The demoralised rabble that now represents the once formidable army of the Mahdi, cannot oppose any serious resistance to the well-organised, well supplied, and admirably handled force that the Sirdar Kitchener will lead to Khartoum in a couple of months.

IN business circles here the membership of the departmental Committee appointed by Lord George Hamilton to enquire into the Indian Currency question is being discussed a great deal, and some surprise is felt that acknowledged experts having no personal pecuniary interest in the question, such as Lords Herschell and Farrar, Mr. Courtney, Professor Walker, and Professor Nicholson, have not been nominated to the Committee. In the case of the three first named eminent men, membership of the Herschell Committee five years ago should have been looked upon as an additional qualification for nomination to a Committee which is to consider the effect of the measures taken five years ago. Perhaps, however, Mr. Courtney is regarded by Lord George Hamilton as one of the tribe of faddists who, he told the House of Commons, would only "fight one another" if they were nominated to the Committee. Sir Henry Fowler, the Chairman, whose ability as a statesman is admitted by friend and foe alike, shares the views of Lord George Hamilton as to the "criminal folly of re-opening the Mints." It is an interesting, though little known, incident of his career at the India Office that, while he was Secretary of State, the Government of India desired to impose a sliding duty on silver, but for reasons that have not transpired he negatived the proposal. The nomination of Lord Balfour of Burleigh to the Committee is looked upon in business circles here as arising from a desire to coach his Lordship up into the mysteries of Indian finance in view of his possible succession to the Viceroyalty. Sir John Muir, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., is perhaps more largely interested in tea estates than any contemporary, not forgetting Sir John Lipton, and owns vast plantations in Assam. In reference to his selection, those who took note of Lord George Hamilton's statement that members ought not to have too direct a personal interest in exchange one way or the other are reminding us that the doleful prophecies that the export trade in tea would suffer from the closing of the Mints has been entirely falsified. Sir Francis Mowatt has had a Treasury experience extending over forty-two years, and is the permanent secretary of the Civil List. Sir David Barbour, who was Finance Minister when the Mints were closed, is in theory a strong bimetallist. It is said that he has expressed the opinion that further sterling borrowings should be stopped, that Council drafts should be freely sold, and that the supes should be allowed to drop until it finds a more natural level, and then when such a level is found exchange should be fixed. This would, it seems to us, be a very poor solution of the problem, for if exchange is to be fixed at all there must soon be a divergence between the value of the rupee and the intrinsic value of the metal composing it. There is no reason why if exchange is to be fixed at all, it should not be at its present figure of 1s. 4d., instead of being artificially forced down by the temporary re-opening of the Mints. Sir Charles Crosthwaite and Mr. Le Marchant both represent the India Council on the Committee. Sir Alfred Dent, the founder of the British North Borneo Company, is a partner in the firm of Dent and Company which has extensive business dealings with China and Ceylon, and is a Director of one of the Far Eastern Banks. It is thought that he would not view unsympathetically the re-opening of the Mints. Like one or two of his colleagues his place in connection with the enquiry should have been the witness' chair rather than at the Committee table. Mr. Hambro, a former Director of the Bank of England will bring to bear on the deliberations of the Committee great knowledge and experience of monetary questions.

Mr. Holland, as Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, represents a body of opinion that is strongly in favour of bimetallism. But those who believe in that remedy should see that half a loaf is better than no bread, and that in the absence of an international bimetallic agreement the Government of India must take other measures to maintain the value of its currency. They do not, however, regard the matter in this light; they look upon the closing of the Mints as calculated to further curtail the chances of the ultimate success of the bimetallic propaganda. Only recently the Board of Directors of the Chamber resolved that a letter be addressed to the Secretary of State for India, urging that the question of re-opening the Indian Mints to the coinage of silver should be included in the reference to the contemplated committee on Indian currency. They also asked (and this has been fully granted) that an adequate number of gentlemen should be appointed who have had practical experience in connection with mercantile business, and who have knowledge of the special circumstances surrounding and influencing the problem from the Indian economic aspect. Mr. Robert Campbell, the manager of the National Bank of India, was a strong opponent five years ago of the policy of closing the mints and adopting a gold standard, and before the Herschell Committee gave his reasons for this attitude. He urged that such measures would hamper the export trade of the country, and especially mentioned the tea trade as likely to suffer severely. Happily this prediction has not been fulfilled, and it may be that Mr. Campbell has somewhat modified his views in the light of accomplished facts, though he is still known to be opposed to the imposition of a heavy duty on silver. The varying interests represented on the Committee and the wideness of the terms of reference thereto are not calculated to conduce to the "speedy decision" which Lord George Hamilton desires. It is to be hoped that the Committee will call for witnesses to be examined on commission in India, and will thus put itself in possession of the latest facts derivable from men of business who are in full possession of them. The departure of two Government servants, Mr. Finlay, Financial Secretary, and Mr. J. E. O'Connor, the Director-General of Statistics, to England to give evidence, does not sufficiently meet the case, for the witnesses should include Native as well as European men of business who can speak at first hand of "the probable effect of any of the proposed changes in the monetary system upon the internal trade and taxation of India." It is quite certain that the Committee will not conclude its labours in time for the new proposals to take effect before the loan of three crores it is proposed to raise in India is required. But any attempt to float the loan before the Committee has reported would be foredoomed to failure, and it is doubtful whether the tenders received would come anywhere near the amount asked for. Under such circumstances Government will have no alternative but to abandon an intention which, under

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE POSITION AT MANILA.

LONDON, MAY 4.

It is reported that the American flag is now flying over Manila.

WHAT BECOMES OF MANILA EVENTUALLY.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from New York stating that President McKinley will retain the Philippines till the close of the war, and that if Spain fails to pay the war indemnity he will sell the Islands to an European Power, and to Great Britain in preference.

WILD SCENES IN THE MADRID CORTES.

MADRID, MAY 4.

In the Cortes, yesterday, scenes of the wildest popular excitement took place. Senor Sagasta was fiercely attacked on account of the disaster at Manila and the state of unpreparedness which existed there in spite of the immense colonial credits which had been voted.

Senor Sagasta, in reply, disclaimed any responsibility in the matter, and made an appeal for the Union of Parties to maintain the honour of Spain.

The premier's speech was received with howls and execrations, intermingled with cheers and counter-cheers.

One speaker openly denounced the Monarchy, and said that the man destroying the present regime would be a great patriot.

THE SIEGE OF MANILA.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The British gunboat Linnet has gone to Manila and the British cruiser Immortalite has also been ordered to proceed there and watch British interests.

BRITISH CRUISER AT HAVANA.

The British cruiser Talbot has arrived at Havana.

THE COST OF WAR TO AMERICA.

The United States Treasury estimates that the war will increase the expenditure by fifty million dollars for the next two months, completely exhausting the currency in the Treasury, and hence Congress will be asked immediately to authorize the issue of bonds.

THE FRENCH AND THE DUTY ON WHEAT.

In consequence of the rise in the price of wheat the French Government have suspended the corn duties until 1st July.

(*N. B.*—London wires in reply to enquiries made from Reuter's Bombay office that only meagre accounts are so far available of the naval battle at Manila, and that no reports have been received from the American side.)

THE CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup run this day :...

Up Guards	1
The Rush	2
Piety	3

THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 3.

The outbreak of plague in Calcutta has caused considerable uneasiness in Rangoon, and at the Municipal meeting to-day, the question was brought up by the President who moved for the appointment of a special sub-committee with full powers to incur such expenditure and take such measures as may be thought fit to keep the plague out of Rangoon. He said that for some time past, an informal Plague Committee had been sitting at the Municipal office, watching events and crystallizing the reports of the plague operations in other provinces. He felt confident that the co-operation of the various communities which has been gladly given in the operations of cleaning the town during the past year would be forthcoming now. There is, he said, no cause for alarm, but it is absolutely necessary to be forearmed. The resolution was passed, and the sub-Commiitee formed. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was voted as a first grant to the sub-committee who then unanimously passed a resolution respectfully but emphatically urging on the local Government the necessity for the imposition of real, thorough, and effective quarantine at Burma ports against India.

BARS AND BARMAIDS.

ACTION IN RANGOON.

To-day, at the Municipal Committee meeting, communications were read from the Commissioner of Pegu Division, relative to complaints as to the conduct of the Rangoon drinking bars. It was decided to make the closing hour in future midnight instead of one o'clock, and to prohibit female attendants drinking with customers, in case the latter prohibition is not successful. The question of prohibiting barmaids altogether will be considered.

This action of Government was taken in consequence of complaints that some barowners encouraged girls to drink with customers.

THE BUND INCIDENT.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

POONA, MAY 4.

The case against Alfred Charles Parker was resumed to-day, before the Cantonment Magistrate. The charges having been framed against the accused, he was committed to take his trial at the next Sessions of the Bombay High Court on three alternative charges, namely, that of attempting to commit murder, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and causing grievous hurt by doing a rash and negligent act under Sections 300, 325, and 338.

As the Sessions will be held in June next, a warrant was made out for the detention of Parker in the Yerrowda Jail.

INSPECTION OF THE REGIMENT FOR UGANDA.

The Uganda Regiment was inspected early this morning by Major-General Hogg, commanding the Poona District. The men were dressed in khaki and formed up in open order. The General was accompanied by Captain McWhinnie, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, and his Aide-de-Camp.

The General rode down the line and inspected the dress and accoutrements of the men, and afterwards summoned the British and Native officers. Addressing them he made a few remarks and inquired from what regiments they had come from. The General then wished them good luck in their new career in East Africa.

The regiment was then photographed.

The departure of the Regiment has been postponed till the 9th instant.

PRIVATE MCGURK'S ESCAPADE.

The trial of Private McGurk, who shot a native with an air gun, will take place on Monday next before Mr. Sale, Assistant Collector, at Khedgaon. The prisoner will be accompanied by the police, and fifteen witnesses will probably start from Poona one day previous.

The police are arranging to have Private McGurk tried in Poona, instead of Khedgaon, which is nearly thirty-four miles off.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

GOVERNMENT DESPATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The Government of India's Despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the Currency is, to-day, published.

The Despatch reviews the present position, pointing out that the reason of the failure of 1893 legislation to establish fixity of Exchange is that the currency had already become too large when that measure was passed. The Government of India, therefore, are of opinion that if the mints had been closed sooner and the increase which took place in the amount of the coin in circulation for some years previous to 1893 been prevented, the Rupee would never have fallen so low as sixteen-pence. If, therefore, the circulation now be restored to the condition it was in a few years previous to 1893, they hold, that the object they have in view of raising the value permanently to sixteen-pence will be achieved. Their recommendations, therefore, are directed to this end. They are to obtain a strong reserve of gold coin in India by borrowing in sterling at Home and thereafter to begin melting down rupees and selling the silver so obtained for trade purposes until a sufficient contraction in the rupee currency is arrived at to raise the rupee to a point where the gold will flow in automatically and in sufficient quantity to enable the gold currency to be established. They propose that Parliament be moved to give the Secretary of State powers to borrow up to twenty million sterling, and that of this amount five millions be at once borrowed and shipped to India in sovereigns to be placed in reserve treasuries. The first use of this gold will be to supply the deficiencies in Government cash balances cashed by melting down and the sale of rupees. Thereafter, when the exchange has been forced up to the sixteen-penny limit and sovereigns have poured in under the automatic arrangement already in force in sufficient quantity to warrant the starting of a gold circulation, the question will be decided whether to make actual sovereignr the medium of circulation or some other gold coin that may be found more disirable.

The Government think that twenty-four crores is outside the limit of the amount which it will be necessary to melt down and convert into gold coin in order to introduce a stable exchange of sixteen-pence. They hold that the Indian market can take six crores worth of silver annualy in the form of bullion. This is equivalent to ten crores of melted rupees nually. Thus no difficulty will arise in the gradual disposal silver upon their hands ; and they think that the five million sterling first borrowed will be sufficient to finance the transaction. They would hold the power to borrow up to twenty million sterling, however, in reserve, so that no doubt should be possible about the certainty of the attainment of the end they have in view.

Government have rejected Mr. Lindsay's scheme chiefly on the ground that it would involve the liability to pay out gold in London in exchange for rupees received in India to an indefinite amount.

The Despatch adds that the Government thinks that confidence is much more likely to be established by accumulation of a strong gold reserve in India than under Mr. Lindsay's plan, which contemplates the keeping of reserve in London, and prefers to establish confidence by that measure without involving itself in a liability it might possibly not be able to discharge.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The Chitral Reliefs arrived at Serai, a march beyond Chakdara, unmolested yesterday. The rest of the frontier stations to-day report all well.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

STRIKE OF THE CONSERVANCY CARTEKS CAUSING SERIOUS INCONVENIENCE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

Two fatal cases of plague were reported yesterday, both the victims being Hindus.

A few mild disturbances occurred in the town, to-day, which were merely the echo of yesterday's rioting. They ceased in a few hours and there has since been quiet in the city. Many ticca-gharri-wallas have resumed work. There has, however, been a strike of cartmen in the town, as well as of the conservancy carters in Northern Gowkhana. The strike of the former has greatly inconvenienced the commercial trade in Calcutta, while it is impossible to carry out the conservancy arrangements in the northern section of the town. This latter, if it continues, is likely to lead to most serious consequences. Not a latrine was cleaned yesterday, and the refuse of the previous day was lying accumulated about the streets. The public cartmen say that it is impossible for them to turn out, as many of their men have left for their homes in the mofussil, while the Municipal carters aver that under the prevailing conditions they cannot resume work ; they and their families are frightened, and they argue that their first consideration must be self-protection.

With these exceptions nothing unusual has happened, but despite the fact that the ticca-gharri men had resumed work, anyone whose business avocation took them into town could see from the state of the pedestrian traffic that an exodus had taken place.

The efforts that are being made by the responsible authorities and the Municipality are beginning to have a reassuring effect ; but it will be a few days yet before the city assumes its normal appearance of bustle and activity.

SUSPECTED PLAGUE CASE IN HYDERABAD TERRITORY.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 4.

A suspected plague case was discovered, to-day, in Hyderabad city, and a feeling of unrest exists in in consequence.

Dr. Lawrie has acquainted the Nizam's Government with the fact, and suggests that he might be accompanied at once into the city on search work by Nawab Fakkar-ul-Mulk, Minister of Justice, Nawab Shahab Jung, Public Works Minister, Nawab Akbar Jung, C. S. I., Police Commissioner, and by the Home Secretary, as several other cases are likely to be hidden away.

IN THE RED SEA.

A BOMBAYITE homeward bound wrote on April 19th :—We left Aden on the 16th April, having been kept there fourteen hours longer than we need by the non-arrival of the doctor to give pratique to the cargo Then, when he came late the morning after, the ship's crew had to get the cargo out, as, if coolies from Aden had been allowed on board, as is usual, they would all have had to go into quarantine for five days. However, we got off at 2 p.m. on the 16th, but were very wrathful at having lost practically a day. Two new passengers, Italians from Hodeida, came on board with news of the China. They passed near that ill-fated ship, and stopped at Perim. It seems that though efforts have been made to get her off, it will be impossible to do more at present. To lighten her the cargo was being taken out ; but the first and second hatches were laden with hides, which had so far putrified as to render it impossible to work, and the coolies had to desist. The very buttons of men and officers turned black, so foul was the air. They must now wait until time and the currents get rid of the bad air generated or wash out the hides.

The China struck on the old wreck of another vessel. She was going through the narrower of the two channels, when the weather thickened and the storm increased. The Captain decided to change his course round the island into the wider channel ; but he struck on the very engines of the submerged vessel, which impaled the China. They hoped to save the engines, but our Captain thinks the machinery will all be destroyed so long must she now remain under water. We passed near, but it was a dark night, and we only saw the lights. It has been rough to-day and yesterday, and all the ladies but two disappeared from dinner last night. As for the Red Sea heat, we had none. It is quite cold now, and one muffles well on deck, and a blanket at night is a necessity in the cabins. Thursday, April 21.—We are in the Gulf of Suez, and will be at Suez in an hour. The P. and O. steamer for Bombay has just passed. Everything has gone well. We had a storm on Tuesday. Lightning for several hours and rain. The ship pitched, but steadied yesterday. It has been a very pleasant voyage with pleasant people and officers, and we are beginning to feel sorry that it will end before the month runs out.

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

APRIL 29.

THE season is progressing, and in another month we shall be ordering our phaetons and making preparations to desert this charming and rural retreat. But so far the season has certainly not been a gay one, and there is not much news to chronicle. Last week the golfists on the hill came out in force to compete for the prizes which had been offered by Major Owen. The first prize for ladies, consisting of a beautiful little hanging watch, was won by Miss K. Bythel, and the second prize, a silver mounted scent bottle, was carried off by Mrs. Woods. Mr. Monteath won the prize for the best men's score—a carriage clock. I hear other competitions are coming off, and various prizes are being offered. You have heard about the tigress that was shot near Ling Malla by two youthful sportsmen, who went forth with half-a-dozen beaters, and were armed with a single-barrelled rifle and a riding switch. They seemed to find it all very easy, and big game shooting must appear to them a simple matter. I understand they strolled into the jungle—stood on a rock. The tigress, "eating" the morning air, in a fit of absent-mindedness, walked past them to find herself next moment a "deader." Having shot her they followed her up, and to see if it was really true that she had died in such an obliging manner another bullet was put into her, but it was alright She was already quite dead. Had any two well experienced shikaries gone forth to do such a deed, in such a manner, they would in all probability be now safely ensconced in "Abraham's Bosom." But there is a Providence that watches over the "Griffin," and I think this story shows that Providence is a good sportsman, and admires the infinite cheek and independence of youth now, as in the olden times, when history records that he looked with approval at little David when he made an end of the fine, fully armed giant with a pebble from the nearest brook. But to return to the tigress, who is now nothing but a handsome skin ! I hear that her relatives are roaming about the woods, evidently in search of her, and that all the sportsmen on the hill are much excited and spend their days and nights sitting up over "kills," but so far without success.

There was another dance at the Town Hall on Thursday, and several large parties dining at the club beforehand. The dance was hardly equal to its predecessor. There were not so many people, and appeared to be more ladies and fewer men. I heard that the men had made a solemn vow not to dance with any married women—only with the girls, but I did not notice any of the former sitting out. However, as I said in my list, the girls will have their day. "Everything comes to those who wait," and the years will soon speed them along until they find themselves at the fascinating age of forty ; and then they will dance every dance, and sit out in "Kala Juggers" instead of against the walls of the ball-room, and have their programmes full days and days before the dance commences—yes, even at Mahableshwar, and they will not have to go back to their chaperons between the dances, but will go outside and sit. This reminds me of a curious story I heard the other day. It was at the last club dance. An enterprising couple, worn out with the giddy world wandered forth, "far from the madding crowd,' and found rest in a comfortable victoria. The horse—who according to some theories may have been a chaperon in its last existence—did not approve of such goings on, and became restive, and I believe there was a good deal of trouble and confusion ; but although a tonga and pony was bowled over, and another couple from the ball-room came to sit on the pony's head, whilst the traces were calmly cut with a knife, still the original transgressors of the victoria were never discovered. Some people manage so very cleverly. Talking of sitting on ponies' heads as a pastime between the dances—well, it seems a curious idea ; doesn't it ? There is to be another dance on Thursday, so we are going ahead and doing our best to wear out the new floor in the Frere Hall. There was another golf match for a prize offered by Mr. Monteath, but I have not heard the result. When I last asked I heard that Mr. Monteath and his partner, and Mr. George and his partner, had tied, and the match was to be played off again. I hear also there is to be a gymkhana on Saturday, and there are whispers of theatrical concerts, musical rides on "bikes," and various other amusements—all, of course, "dead secrets" that everyone knows. A badminton and tennis tournament are also on, his Excellency the Governor giving prizes for the latter, and Captain Berkley-Levett for the former.

The weather appears to have settled itself again, and is beautifully fine and cool and pleasant. But we have had some heavy showers, and a deal more mist than is usual at this time of year at Mahableshwar.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

HYDERABAD, MAY 1.

JUST as people began to think that the Nizam would abandon his shikar trip altogether this year, his Highness suddenly made up his mind to-day to start for Nekonda, and he left with Major Afsur-ud-Dowlah, A.-D.-C. in attendance, this afternoon. He reached Nekonda to-night. According to present arrangements he will be back at the end of the month, as the weather in the districts at present is not at all congenial to a shooting excursion. His Highness originally intended to stay out for two months, and his camp arrangements were accordingly made on an extensive scale.

Mr. Plowden, the Resident, will remain at Ootacamund till the middle of June, during which time Mr. Hill, First Assistant Resident, will continue to officiate at the Residency. Mr. W. E. Jardine, Second Assistant Resident, has been transferred as First Assistant Resident of the Rajputana Agency. He leaves to take up his new appointment to-morrow, when Mr. Hughes, I.C.S., Bang., of whom we know very little will fill the place of Second Assistant Resident. There is absolutely no truth in the published statement that Dr. Lawrie will be succeeded as Residency Surgeon by Dr. Bramfoot of Madras. Dr. Lawrie will remain at the Residency for something like another year. The Minister, Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah, and other nobles of the State, do not apparently mean to escape from the heat in Hyderabad this year.

The general belief occasioned by the hot weather, is that at the present time of the year Hyderabad is a City of the Dead. This is a complete fallacy, although all the greater lights are away, such as Mr. Plowden, the Nizam, and the two Generals. But Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah's presence makes us always hopeful of occasional relief from monotony, and there are very many now in the place who have already experienced his hospitality. The other night, his Excellency gave a dinner at Begumpet to his European friends. Unhappily, the genial host was called away by the Nizam just before dinner to the Chow Mahala palace, but his son, Nawab Sultan-ul Mulk, who has had a Western education, made an admirable substitute, and maintained the honours of the evening with grace and spirit.

On Friday evening, the evening previous, a sacred concert was held for the first time in Secunderabad under masonic patronage at St. John's Lodge. The house was full, and all the items on the programme were manifestly appreciated. Two instrumental pieces, three well-known anthems, and several solos were rendered. Mr. Luschwitz, junior, who some years ago passed out of the German Musical Academy, distinguished himself in the former. Among the soloists were Miss I. and J. Ross, Miss Marchant, and Miss N. Gay, Mr. A. E. Stephenson, recently in the Kirk choir at Bombay, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. F. W. Watts and Mr. H. Ogilvie. The choruses were sung by a group of young ladies whose fame as vocalists had previously been established.

Last night, the members of the United Service Club met together at dinner, which was brightened by the presence of a good many ladies. There were about seventy-five altogether at the table. After dinner, the company adjourned upstairs, where the "Raven Ministrels" constituted by the local gunners and presided over by Mr. Claridge, of the 3rd Madras Lancers, were in readiness to perform. At 10 o'clock the curtain rose, and from then till past 11 the audience were in excellent humour. Laughter and deadening shouts of encore with a "vigorous and loud joining in each chorous, spoke more eloquently in favour of the entertainment than words could describe. The jokes were as sparkling as champagne. When the curtain fell, the audience demanded a re-appearance of the troupe and a repetition of the medley sung as a grand finale. The beauty of the stage and its other attractions were due to the energy and ingenuity of Mr. Claridge. The performance over, the ladies became restless and asked for three dances while half-an-hour yet remained for the midnight hour to strike. Gallantry yielded to their request. A pianist was tracked out in the room and induced to play. The dinners and entertainments are to be a fortnightly institution at the club while the hot weather lasts. The former was a happy thought, emanating from Major Georges, and the latter from Mr. Claridge, while Captain Thring was an invaluable coadjutor.

NEWS OF THE DAY

AT a largely attended meeting in Calcutta, on Monday, over which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presided, it was resolved to raise a fund to commemorate the eminent services of the retiring Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon. The fund will be devoted to the erection of an Episcopal throne in Calcutia Cathedral, the painting of a portrait of the Bishop for the Town Hall ; and the erection of a memorial chapel in the compound of the Presidency General Hospital.

UNFORTUNATELY, after successfully allaying the dread of segregation, the plague authorities in Calcutta have now to combat a new panic. A belief is gaining ground among the ignorant masses that inoculation is to be compulsory in spite of Sir John Woodburn's strong assurance to the contrary ; and as there exists a further belief that inoculation is a necessarily fatal operation, the terror thus inspired is bringing about a renewed exodus. The suggestion has been frequently made, and is repeated to-day in our Calcutta telegram that these grotesque scares are deliberately created and fanned by mischief makers.

A FIRE broke out in Srinagar near Baba Kadal on the night of 27th April at 1 a.m. by which 22 houses were burnt. The fire brigade came to the spot very late, and then without some of the necessary appliances. Not a finger was raised to quench the fire until morning when the hoses were brought by the brigade, and the fire was then put out.

THE "Englishman" says :—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has now delayed his departure to Darjiling, and the Bengal Secretariat will remain in Calcutta. Sir John Woodburn's stay in Calcutta will, of course, depend entirely on the course of affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor has received a telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy sympathising with the people of the city and regretting the out-break of plague. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, has also telegraphed expressing his great regret that plague should have broken out in Calcutta after having been so long kept free of it.

PRINCE RANJIT SINGHJI is now at Abu, and will remain there for some time with his uncle, Colonel Sir Pratab Singhji.

COLONEL MILLS, 37th Dogras, is appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff at Cawnpore, *vice* Colonel Lorne Campbell, who is proceeding to command the force in Chitral.

COLONEL BARR, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, goes on three months' privilege leave in July : Mr. C. S. Bayley in charge of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, officiating

THE following is the latest return of the casualties in the Tirah campaign :—*British* : officers killed 18, wounded 49, died of wounds 2 ; N.-C. O. and men killed, 80, wounded 245, died of wounds 16, missing 5. *Native* : officers killed 4, wounded 10, died of wounds 2 ; N. C. O. and men killed, 148, wounded 393, died of wounds 10, missing 8. Total casualties 1,066.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN F. J. CRAWFORD has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Branfoot, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for employment as Principal Medical Officer, Rangoon District.

A CURIOUS shooting accident occurred at Nuwara Eliya on Thursday last. According to the Buddhist custom at a funeral a gun is fired when the corpse is being removed from the house, and on this occasion the man using the gun did not notice the direction in which he fired. Three women received injuries in the face, one woman losing her eye. The women were removed to the hospital and the police took charge of the reckless mourner.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 23rd of April was 271 against 234, and 269 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 79. There were 32 deaths from cholera, against 14 and 20 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 42. There were two deaths from small-pox during the week, against five in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 106 and 19, respectively, against 84 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·3 per mille per annum against 27·0 the mean of the last five years.

THE import of German bounty-fed sugar into India has had a disastrous result in Mauritius. A correspondent in the Island writes :—"With the collapse of the sugarcane industry the whole commercial and industrial activity of the island has come to a standstill. Planters are unable to work their estates owing to their inability to dispose of their produce ; the emigration from India has been temporarily stopped, and business matters seem to be in a state of suspended animation. In fact, a prosperous colony has been suddenly transformed into a land of desolation. It is to be hoped, however, that the misfortunes which have overtaken Mauritius are of a temporary nature, and that bright days are still in store for the picturesque island—the scene of the tale of Paul and Virginia."

MAJOR O'SULLIVAN, R. E., late D. A. Q. M. G. with the Army Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force, is accompanying the reliefs to Chitral. His special mission, as mentioned some time ago, is to report on the defensibility of Drosh Fort, and to examnie the sites in the neighbourhood which may seem to offer a better position for our troops.

MR. BOSANQUET, on return from leave, resumes his appointment of Under Secretary in the Foreign Department. Captain S. B. Bayley, who has been officiating as Assistant Secretary, is posted to Baghelkand as officiating Political Agent, Captaln A. F. Pinhey, having proceeded on furlough.

COLONEL BARR, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, proceeds on three months' leave in July. Mr. C. S. Bayley, Superintendent of the Thagi Department, will officiate. Captain S. Bayley, now officiating as Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office, goes to Rewah as Political Agent, when Mr. Bosanquet returns from leave immediately.

SINCE the first year of Her Majesty's reign crime, has steadily decreased. This, too, in spite of the tremendous increase of population, and a general mitigation of the rigour of the laws with an increasing leniency in their administration. Burglary is chief among the offences that show a marked decline, though its total disappearance is too much to expect. The loss of Mr. William Sykes and his brethren, though distinctly felt, would be by no means regretted.

THERE is no probability of the Government of India being caught napping this time writes the "Pioneer" if any trouble occurs with the local tribesmen during the Reliefs. Not only has the brigade at Khar been completely equipped as a flying-column, which can march across the Swat River over the Chakdara bridge at a few hours notice, but a reserve of transport has been found at Nowshera so that more troops could be pushed through to the Malakand at once. Forewarned is forearmed, and after the experience of last July, August and September, it is well to be prepared for any and every eventuality along the Chitral Road. It is, however, satisfactory to know that no disturbance is expected. The death of General Ghulam Hyder, the open friend and secret supporter of the Hadda Mullah, has been a great blow to the fanatical party in Bajour and the Mamund country beyond the Durand line. The Mullah, as we know, has announced his intention of going into holy retreat for the present : his influence has certainly waned, and we cannot forget that the Mohmand women about Jarobi turned out and cursed him, as he fled from our troops, for having brought war into their villages. He has "retired from business" for the present, and it seems certain that without the inflammatory preaching of himself and his disciples the Bajouris and Mahmunds will not renew hostilities.

THE question between the United States and Spain is rousing the military fervour of the American Amazons. There are several volunteer companies composed of women in the States, and the one which belongs to Reading, Pennsylvania, is anxious to go to the front. It consists of sixty girls and a cannon, besides other arms.

IT appears from some remarkable disclosures in the Philadelphia "Ledger" that since the beginning of the war excitement, thousands of men have volunteered for military service. Of these only 125 have passed the examination of the recruiting board, the rest being rejected as physically or mentally unfit.

THE "Mundari" or hair clipping ceremony of Raja Sir Amar Singh's son came off at Jummu on the 28th ultimo. After the ceremony the Maharaja held a grand "durbar" at 3 p.m. in celebration of the occasion. Simultaneously a "durbar" was held at Srinagar before His Highness's "gaddi," which all native officials, civil and military, ond raises attended.

EVER since the passing of the Sedition Bill, writes the Englishman. The Native papers have adopted a most respectful tone in dealing with questions affecting the Government of the country. Instead of saying right out that such a thing is scandalous or a disgrace to civilization, or other choice phrases, which might, perhaps, bring them within the clutches of the revised law, they now say precisely the same thing in "non-sedition" language. Here, for instance, is an amusing example of how a certain Native paper expresses its views on the working of the plague regulations :—"The number of mistakes seems to have risen—fit persons being detained—of course in mistake, we must take it —while unfit ones are let off, equally, of course, in mistake. In fact, the former mistake is the effect of the latter; which is apparently the cause. Then, people sometimes hear of wife and husband being separated, overnight, in the observation camp, and packed off early in the morning. This, too, may be the merest of mistake, but it leads to wild speculation and blood curdling theories. Such mistakes ought never to be made." As an example of sledge-hammer logic of an oriental type, this would require some beating.

A CONTEMPORARY thinks : The suggestion made by a correspondent a few days ago that sentries in cantonments where rifle thefts take place, should be armed with double-barrelled shot guns, should seriously commend itself to the military authorities. What the Ut Khel and other expert thieves strive to steal are rifles and rifles only, Martini-Henrys for choice, as ammunition for these can be got in Afghanistan. They will not run any risks for guns, i. e., smoothbores, though they are not above taking express or other sporting-rifles from officers' quarters. One of their favourite methods is to stalk a sentry night after night until they see the way clear to rushing him and carrying off his rifle. They may kill or wound him in doing this though it is wrong to suppose that they invariably pistol or stab the unlucky British soldier or sepoy. They prefer, as a matter of fact, accomplishing their object without bloodshed, as the hue-and-cry is then less : not that they are often caught in any case, for they can generally evade immediate pursuit, and the police later on seldom make an arrest. But so long as sentries on the frontier or in the Punjab cantonments generally have rifles in their hands, the temptation to the thief to get the weapon at all costs will remain. His disgust at learning, as he soon would learn, that only a double-barrelled shot gun and not a Lee-Metford or Martini, will reward him for attacking a sentry, will be great, and he will probably think the game not worth the candle. Looking at the various points which may come up for consideration we cannot see that any possible danger can arise from making the change suggested. The guard which furnishes men for sentry-go, will always be near at hand with their rifles and bal-cartridges, so that if half-a-dozen theives were to be tackled at once our men will be well armed. If it is urged that it is unsoldier-like to give a soldier a shotgun, we may reply that already he is often provided with buckshot cartridges on night duty—old cartridges in some cases, too, which are worse than useless. His bayonet even if fixed is not of much use, as the thief will get in his first slash with a knife, or a pistol shot at close quarters, before the sentry can give him "point." Is the thief is seen lerking it is odds against the soldier hitting him with a bullet. With a shot-gun and buckshot cartridges, the foresight whitened, or still better covered with luminous paint, the sentry's point-blank shooting would probably be very straight, and he would be able to fire two shots rapidly. Schultze, or some other smokeless powder, should be used. There should be no difficulty in getting a sufficient number of guns at cheap rates : the "keeper's gun" would be an ideal weapon. As it is there are sporting guns kept in every regiment, and the man would probably be only too glad to use these. The subject is one which will, we hope, attract attention at Army Headquarters.

WHEN a lady determines to become a doctor she probably does not contemplate having to sue for her fees. But if she has to sue for her fees, possibly she does not contemplate having to face a battery of unfriendly, not to say contemptuous, banter from the County Court judge. Mrs. Hannan, a Cardiff lady doctor, had this unpleasant experience the other day. Having first playfully asked her whether she preferred to be called "Dr." or "Mrs. Hannan," his Honour Judge Owen chaffed her on the subject of her "tariff," and criticised the form of her bill. Addressing the defendant who had said that the confinement in respect of which the action was brought was not her first, he then humorously observed : "In your first did you engage a man doctor—an inferior branch of the human race ?" Finally when the lady doctor ventured to remonstrate, "You don't attend a woman for nothing," his chivalrous and crushing repartee was, "Thank goodness, I have never had to attend a woman, so you need not tell me that." After this it is not surprising, though it excited the indignation of the judge, that Mrs. Hannan's solicitor declared that he should not feel justified in advising his client to go through such an ordeal again.

THE special correspondent of Reuter's Agency who reports having had a very narrow escape from Dervish pursuers in the Soudan is no other than Mr. W. Kinnaird Rose, whose brilliant descriptive despatches during the Græco-Turkish war caused so much sensation in England. After the issue of his book on the late campaign in Thessaly, Mr. Rose gave a series of lectures throughout the country, meeting with very favourable receptions wherever he went. In the midst of these came the offer to go to the Soudan, and though a man well on in years Mr. Rose did not hesitate a moment. At the time of his appointment Reuter's correspondent was reported to be the only Press representative who would be allowed to go above Railhead.

THE Rev. Basil William Maturin, an eloquent Cowley Father before his secession to Rome, who was ordained the other day a priest of the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Vaughan, comes of a race of famous Irish divines. His great-great-grandfather Gabriel Maturin, succeeded Swift in the Deanery of St. Patrick's in 1745. Father Maturin's grandfather, Charles Robert Maturin, the author of the celebrated tragedy "Bertram," acted by Kean at Drury Lane, was one of the most eloquent preachers of his time, and curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, at his death. His chief theological work is volume of sermons, "On the Errors of the Roman Catholic Church." Father Maturin is a son of the late Rev. William Maturin, who was for a generation perpetual curate of All Saint's Church, Grangegorman, Dublin, and leader of the High Church Party in Ireland. Mr. Maturin was likewise a great preacher, but his tenets barred his promotion in the Irish Church, from which his income was only £100 a year. In 1866 Mr. Maturin's church was the scene of furious riots for the purpose of putting down Ritualistic practices with which the recent disturbances at St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate, and St. Cuthbert's, Kensington, are mild in comparison.

IN the case of the Bavarian Royal house the crown is not even privileged to hide its sorrows. All the world remembers the long tragedy, culminating in so terrible a manner, of King Ludwig. And now it seems as if the end of the sad life of King Otto were also drawing to its close. Mentally the King has been dying for many years, spending his dreary days in cutting all sorts of green vegetables into tiny pieces, or looking for hours after the cloudlets of smoke from his cigarette. On his "good" days he has recently shown a desire to read, or to go for a walk, but some weeks ago this was suddenly dropped, and now a serious kidney disease is developing, which may, sooner or later, relieve another sufferer from the fatal crown of Bavaria.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Field-Marshall Count von Moltke will fall on October 26, 1900, and it is proposed to mark the occasion by the erection of a public monument to him in Berlin. A preliminary meeting was held in the Reichstag on Saturday, which was attended by members of all political parties with the exception of the Social Democrats. A provisional committee was then elected, which will be definitely extended after the Easter recess.

THE QUARCENTENARY OF VASCO DA GAMA.

PROPOSED CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

ON Sunday, at the invitation of Dr. da Gama, President of the Representative Committee of the Portuguese Community, a general meeting of the community was held near the Dabool Church in order to adopt means to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of India by Vasco da Gama. Dr. da Gama, after reading the notice convening the meeting, asked the gentlemen present to nominate their chairman and the secretary. Dr. da Gama was unanimously elected to the chair, and Mr. L. M. Furtado secretary. Mr. L. DeSouza proposed that, inview of the present circumstances obtaining in Bombay, the celebration of the centenary should take the form of a solemn thanksgiving *Te-Deum* in the Dabool Church ; that an Executive Committee, composed of the gentlemen mentioned, be appointed, of which Dr. da Gama to be the president, to carry out all the details necessary for giving eclat to the occasion, and that a subscription list should be circulated among the members of the community for defraying the expenses of the same. The motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. Da Gama, on taking the chair, made the following speech :—I believe, it was Shakespeare who said, if some one else had not said it before him, that "the good that men do is often interred with their bones." So it had been with Vasco da Gama. On the 20th of this month, four centuries will have passed away since the small squadron of three small vessels named, respectively, the St. Gabriel the St. Raphael, and the Berrio, dropped anchor at the small port of Capocate, situated about two leagues south of Calicut, and put the crowning stroke to the adventurous voyage in quest of India by sea, the fourth centenary of which glorious deed Portugal and the wide world will be shortly celebrating. The world in general and Portugal in particular, had derived immense benefit from Vasco da Gama's discovery, and yet have allowed four centuries to elapse before any thought was given to render homage to the great benefactor by whose labours they have profited so largely. "Better late than never," and blessed be the man who first mooted the idea of celebrating this fourth centuary of the discovery. We, in taking a part in the rejoicing of the occasion, are only doing our grateful duty by reminding ourselves that through this great achievement our ancestors and ourselves have had the religion and civilisation which we now enjoy ; and it is very gratifying to see such a large gathering here, which may be attributed to the general desire to celebrate the occasion with great eclat. India was known to Europeans who had commercial dealings with it many centuries before the discovery of the sea route. The Arabs and the Persians had been trading with the Genoese, the Venitians, and other peoples of Southern Europe, their place of meeting being Egypt and Alexandria and Eastern Africa ; but this overland method of carrying business was very troublesome and had its many uncertainties and dangers as the caravans were liable to be attacked by robbers ; business also could not be carried to any great extent, so it was felt that a sea way was not only desirable but that it was a great necessity and of utmost importance for the enlargement of commerce. The Portuguese, Italian and other Savants put their heads together to resolve the problem, and the result of their investigations was

THE DISCOVERY OF INDIA

after fifty years labour. But in all this there appears the towering personality of Infante Dom Henrique who had initiated organised and arranged the plans for the ultimate discovery of India. True, that he did not live to see the end of it, but his successors, Dom Alphonso V, Dom John II., and Dom Manuel strictly carried on those plans, and the latter was fortunate enough to see their efforts crowned with success, and though the plans and organisation was the work of the Portuguese Kings and Savants, the result was obtained by the heroic firmness of Bartholomew Dias and Vasco da Gama, who had all the toils of the sea. And here, he said, he could not pass on without making a small reference to an individual, whose constant importunities, no doubt, greatly contributed to incite King John to hasten his expeditions to the road to India, namely Christobal Colon, or Christopher Colombus. He was a poor Italian, subject of the Genoese Republic, and descended of sea faring ancestors. He was educated in the University of Pavia, where he showed a great liking to geometry, cosmography, astronomy and drawing. He was very fond of navigation, and at the age of fourteen he took to sea. He went to the west coast of Africa, to Bissao and Guinea coast and Azores, where he acquired practice of navigation. He invented projects of further discoveries, especially that of India. A pilot, Martim Vicent, by name, told him that on the west of Azores he had picked up several pieces of finely carved wood, Pedro Concia, his brother-in-law, also told him so, and some Azorians assured him that when the wind blew from the west the waves threw up on shore several exotic plants and often dead bodies of persons with strange features. Although the real cause of the shifting of those objects was the Gulf Stream, the information confirmed him in his belief that India was to be found by sailing west. He consulted Toscanelli, who also approved of his project. Backed by this opinion, he presented himself before King John and unfolded his plans and offered to discover for him the East Indies. It may be mentioned here, that D. Alfonso V, father of King John, had also consulted the Florentine Astronomer, Toscanelli, in 1474, who had given him a similar opinion to that given to Colombus, namely that India was to be discovered by sailing west. When Columbus submitted his plans to King John, he referred them to his favourite astronomers, the Jews, Rodrigo and Joseph and Bishop of Centa, Diago Calcaditha, a singular committee composed of one Catholic bishop and two Jews at a period when the latter were sp

'Tormentas the Cape of GoodHope ;" hence the ... of the appellation of the cape.

1492. Colombus had discovered America, and he ... o Portugal and was received by King John ... kindness. Notwithstanding that there were ... ple who wanted to kill him, he went to Spain, where preparations were being made for other expeditions to go to America. In the meantime King John was not idle and was preparing vessels to send them both to east and west, believing that he had the right to do it according to treaties, which gave the Portuguese exclusive power to navigate in all seas when, however, the expedition for the west was ready. Under D. Francisco d'Almeida there came a strong protest from Spain and vindicating its right to navigate in the west seas where Colombus had sailed. Things became rather unpleasant between Portugal and Spain until it reached that pitch, where the intervention of an arbiter became necessary. In those days the Pope was the general arbiter of the disputes between Catholic kingdoms—and Pope Alexander VI, was chosen. Francis I , of France hearing of this arbitration of East and West seas between Portugal and Spain, wittily said." No arbitration is possible until that article of Adam's last Will and Testament is produced, in which leaves the possession of seas to Portugal and Spain." Well, at length, the treaty of Tordesillas was signed, by which it was agreed, and by a papel Bull it was determined, that the universe should be devided in two equal parts by an imaginary line drawn from North pole to South pole, and the lands and seas to the East should belong to Portugal, and those in the West to Spain, and that this division should have a starting point which was determined should be situated about three hundred and sixty leagues from the Islands of Cape Verde. Nothing, however, come of it, and each Power carried its own inclination and ... King John died on 25th October, 1495, and King D. Manoel succeeded him, who, following in his footsteps promoted the furtherance of the discovery of India. Although King John died before he saw the departure of the expedition which was to discover India, yet he had all the plans and instructions ready for it. The information supplied by Bartholomew Dias together with that given by Pero Covitham, a merchant who was carrying commerce with India by land, was submitted to the same committee, which had rejected Columbus's projects. After a prolonged discussion they wrote guide instructions for the chief of the expedition which enabled him to reach India safely.

VASCO DA GAMA

had instructions to land at Calicut, and to deliver a letter from King Dom Manoel to Raja Samondri or Zamorim as some say. It is to be noticed that a really scientific Spirit guided the navigation, which came down traditionally from Infante Dom Henrique till King Dom Manoel. Now we come to the expedition itself. Fourships were got ready, namely, (1.) St. Gabriel, Commander Vasco da Gama himself, pilot Pero d'Alemquer, the same who piloted the expedition of Bartolomeow Dias, purser Diago Dias, brother of Bartolomeow Dias ; (2.) St. Raphael, Commander Paulo da Gama, brother of Vasco da Gama, pilot Joao de Coimbra, purser Joao de Sa ; (3.) Berrio, Commander Nicolao Coelho, pilot Pero Escobar, purser Alvaro Braga, (4.) St. Miguel, Commander Gonealo Nunes. The expedition carried two interpreters, namely, Fernao Martins for Arabic language, and the other, Martin Affonso, for the language of the negroes. There was also a Chaplain, a religious priest, named. Pero Cobillones. The first two ships were build of wood which King John had ordered to be kept in the house of Mina, and both were built under personal direction and supervision of Bortolomeow Dias, and they were of about 190 tons. The Berris of 80 tons was bought by King Dom Manoel from a Pilot from ago, named Berrio. S. Miguel, however, was the largest of all, having a capacity of 200 tons, and which was built for carrying provisions which under the instructions from the king was to be burned at Angra S. Braz, men and provisions being distributed between the other vessels. Everything being ready on the 7th July 1497 on Friday, Vasco da Gama, Paulo da Gama, and Nicolao Coelho passed the whole night in prayers in a chapel in Belem, which had been built by orders of Infante Dom Henrique, espicially as a prayer place for the mariners before they set out on a voyage. Next morning the king accompanied by the priests came processionally to the chapel, where mass was said and all took communion, and thence the navigators, accompanied by the king, priests, and immense concourse of people and amidst tears of their friends and relatives, embarked on board their respective vessels and sailed to seek glory ordeath on wide ocean on the 8th July 1497. On the 15th July, the expedition reached Canary Islands where while they were engaged in fishing, suddenly the sky became clouded, and a heavy tempest rose so that all other vessels became separated from that of the Commodore, but eventuality had been foreseen, for it was agreed that should such a thing occur that all the vessels should direct their course to Cape Verdi Islands, and which they did. Having sailed again they reached the island of Santiago on 27th, where they took water and firewood. On 3rd August they sailed again, and reached St. Helena on the 4th November, where they remained until 18th, when they again weighed the anchor, and on the 16th they sighted the Cape of Good Hope, and for about three days they attempted to double the cape, but the sea was very high and the winds blew tempestuous, until going more to the west by the direction of the pilot Pero d' Alemquer, they passed the Cape on 22nd of November and on the 25th they anchored in St. Braz Bay, and where, according to the instructions received, he burnt the ship S. Miguel.

STORMS WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

On 7th December, 1497, the expedition the angra of S. Braz, but on 13th they were overtaken by a tremendous tempest which lasted for some days, and on boardship they lighted large fires in order to be within sight each other throughout the As the ships were tossing about the crews began to rebel through fear, but the undaunted courage of Vasco da Goma kept their rebellious feeling down, and those more persistent were put under irons. The rebellion might have increased, but on 10th January, 1498, they sighted land, and entered the mouth of the river, which is supposed to be that of Inhabane. On the 22nd of January they reached Quilimane. Here scurvy played havoc among the crew. On the 24th of February Vasco da Gama proceeded further north and reached Mozambique on 2nd March. Here they found traces of civilisation, and although the inhabitants were dark, they wore linen and cotton garments, and pugdees. The relations between the Portuguese and the inhabitants of Mosambique became apparently cordial, and the Sultan himself came on board the St. Gabriel where he was received with show and grandeur, Vasco da Gama asked the Sultan to provide him with two Arab pilots to direct them to India, which the Sultan did, but the shrewd Gama never allowed both pilots to go on shore at the same time. In the meantime the Arabs discovered that the foreigners were Christians, and resolved to kill them. One of the pilots who was on board, thinking the Portuguese would kill him on the first manifestation of hostilities revealed to Vasco da Gama, that the Sultan was meditating their capture or to kill them. On hearing this Vasco da Gama weighed anchor and went further towards the other island and sent two boats to fetch the other pilot, who was on shore, but before they reached the land they were surrounded by a number of boats. On seeing this, Vascoda Gama fired some bombs against them which frightening, the natives they fled, the ship Berrio giving them chase. Vasco da Gama seeing that no good would come by remaining there, sailed to Quilon with only one of the pilots who told him that he would get there many pilots who carried vessels to Calicut and back. The Sultan being contrary they had to come back to Mozambique, whereupon the Sultan sent emissaries to Gama to say that he had not the least intention to offend them, but Gama was not to be taken in. At midnight they sent boats to shore to get some water, and carried the Mahomedan pilot to show them the wells, but the pilot who was thinking of escaping took the sailors round and round without getting water. On the morning they found the place full of Mahomedans and they got into the boats, went to the ships, which opened a cannonade on those on shore. On 29th March they left Mozambique, and on the 1st April they saw land, which the pilot told them to be a continent, which turned out to be an island, for this lie Gama ordered the pilot to be flogged, but he was planning the ruin of the Portuguese by delivering them into the power of the Mohamedans.

A TREACHEROUS VISIT.

On the 7th April, 1498, they arrived at Mombasa, which was a nice and civilised city, but as soon as they anchored there came a ship with hundred armed men to stensibly to pay a visit to them, but to capture them, if posible. Gama, who had his doubts, did not admit them with their arms. The next day the Sheik of Mombass, who had been advised by land from Mozambique, sent them fruits and other presents which really did good to the crew. The Mahomedans were coming continually on board the Portuguese ships and were urging Vasco da Gama to enter the harbour saying that there was sufficient water but the Portuguese pilots strongly objected to enter the harbour at that time and wanted to wait for the tide to come in, but the Mahomedans insisted that there was sufficient water for the ships, and da Gama allowed his ship to proceed, but it had hardly gone a few yards when the S. Gabriel touched the bottom. Pero d' Alimquer became enraged at this, and in spite of Vasco da Gama ordered to let go the anchor. This sudden manoeuvre and stoppage of the ship brought such a panic into the hearts of the large number of Mahomedans then on board St. Gabriel believing that their treacherous designs had been discovered, and all jumped into the sea, the pilot from Mozambique included except two, who fortunately were caught and detained in the very act of jumping into the sea who revealed all the plans of the Sheik and his people —So they left Mombassa without any pilot to guide them, but there was a Mahomedan a pilot from Mecca, to whom they kindly had given passage from Mozambique, who took them to Melinde. Even here treachery was rife, and Vasco da Gama, who was on his guard, as neither he nor the Sheik ventured to enter the other boats—had retained a Mohomedan noble from Melinde until the sheik had sent him "the Christan" pilot he had promised. The pilot was at length sent, and Vasco sailed, for Calicut on the 24th April. On the 17th May they spied land, on the 20th European ships first dropped anchor in Indian port, but not in Calicut, but at Capocate two leagues south of Calicut. Soon after they had anchored many boats came to the ships, and on enquiry they were informed that Calicut lay some two leagues north, where at once Vasco directed the course of the ships.

VISITING THE CALICUT CHIEF.

On reaching Calicut they found that the Raja Samondri was not there. They then sent a message to him. On the 27th, the Raja sent presents to Vasco da Gama, rich presents, mentioning that he would receive him and the king's letter on the next day. Accordingly Vasco da Gama, accompanied by twelve of his best men went to meet the Raja—his brother Paulo used all his efforts to prevent Vasco from going into Calicut, but he said must carry out strictly the orders of his king, and leaving orders for the ships to depart if any mishap or treachery should come, he went to meet the Raja with his followers. Vasco on entering the palace saw the magnificence of appointments of silks and gold, he felt he was transported to the scenes of a thousand and one nights. He was courteously received by the Raja who made him and his followers rich presents. He asked the Raja for a private audience, which being given, he presented the king's letter describing the immense power of the king. his master. On the second day, when Vasco da Gama offered him presents which being the last remnants of those he had brought from Portugal were poor, at which the Raja was so much enraged that he kept them prisoners, they even had to suffer hunger. On the 2nd June Vasco was told to order the landing of all the marchandise he had brought, that then only he would be allowed to go on board his ships. In fact the goods were brought which remained in charge of Diogo Dias and Alvaro de Braga. It was now time to sail to Europe, and Vasco sent a message to the Raja that he was prepared to go, and to send his goods or their equivalent in kind and also his men, but the Raja treated the message with utter contempt and kept prisoners the person which brought the message, but these Portuguese prisoners sent a word on board of ships through a negro. Vasco seeing this swore revenge, but dissemulated, designs, and treated the natives who went to visit the ships with great consideration and kindness, and many merchants visited the ships, until one day having on board some twelve of the principal merchants, he apprehended them together with other thirteen of lesser importance. Out of these he sent six to barter their release for the two Portuguese and the goods, but as these had not effect, Vasco da Gama sailed out of the harbour with the prisoners on board and sent word to the Raja that was going to Portugal, but that he would return with a large army to teach a severe lesson to the Raja, this was on the 23rd August 1498. On the 28th there came a boat bringing the Portuguese prisoners the goods and a letter to the king from the raja, in consequence he released the Mohamedan merchants and sailed back the same way be came to Lisbon which he reahed after many contretempts on the 29th August 1499 with what rejoicings and festivities Vasco a Gama was received by his king and people can be etter imagined than discribed.—India at last was eached by sea, and this bold achievement has benefited the whole world and to us, as I said before, it has given our religion.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	0	19
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarikhady	3	1	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	20
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbharwada	2	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpaty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	3	1	38
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	2	1	
	Kamatipura	0	1	
	Tardeo	5	2	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	3	0	
F	Parel	0	0	15
	Sewree	3	0	
	Sion	2	3	
G	Mahim	1	3	14
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	21	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown			
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		0	
	St. George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Rd.		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamji Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telegu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		0	
	V. S. Maharaja's		1	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Road		0	26
	Geoculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	Modh and Porwad		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motabai		0	
	Cama		0	
	Madanpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	General Mahomedan		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	Cutchi-Memon		0	
	Govt. House, Parel		2	
	Maratha		2	
	Total	53	28	141
Total plague deaths to date		29,491	25,619	
Total same date last year		29	17	101
CHOLERA.				
Attacks			2	
Death			0	

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Fort district one case was recorded. The patient was a resident of Mint Road, and attached to the Bhatia Hospital as a storekeeper. He was attacked on the 2nd instant and died on the following day. In the Mandvie District four cases of plague, three of suspicious fever, and three deaths were recorded. The C ward (north) showed one ease and three deaths. In Eward two cases and three deaths were registered. There were no cases in the remaining districts.

Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., goes on leave from the 7th instant.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 3,895 persons in the Byculla Camp ; 838 persons in the Churney Road Camp ; and 525 persons in the Geoculdas Tejpal Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours pending 6 a.m. yesterda, the number of persons who left Bombay and enteredy the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,993, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,367, making a total of 4,360 persons. Departures by sea 1,361, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,395, making a total of 3,756 persons.

The medical officer in charge of Parel Hospital acknowledges with many thanks the following gifts to the hospital, viz.:—Fifty pairs of blankets from Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy ; five rupees from Mr. Maneckbhoy Kersetjee Dustur ; one dozen bottles of rum from Mr. Anant Narayen Dalvi.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to the 3rd instant :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	16,670	9	10
H. E. Lord Sandhurst	100	0	0
Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee	51	0	0
Attawa, U. S. A.	3	14	0
Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo	25	0	0
Total.. Rs.	16,850	7	10

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

May 4.

THE MONETARY CRISIS AND INDIA.

MR. J. H. TWIGG, B. C. S. (RET.,) writing to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* says :—The recent decision of the Cabinet that the bimetallic proposals of France and the United States should be rejected and that India must have a gold standard will not dispose of the monetary question, except in the minds of those who think that a gold standard is at hand for India and that England is independent of other nations' action and good-will. Instead of settling the question in accordance with our promises to France and America, we have resolved to face difficulties of the highest order both at home and abroad.

Let us look at the facts. In March, 1896, the British House of Commons unanimously resolved that Government " should do all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable par of exchange between gold and silver." On that occasion Mr. A. J. Balfour, leader of the House, said," We will make this great contribution to a bimetallic system—we will reopen the Indian Mints." The words of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were equally clear ; " If it be possible," he said, " for other nations to join in a bimetallic agreement which seemed good to themselves, I have little doubt but that the Indian Government would be prepared to assist by re-opening the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver, and that we might by other means endeavour to promote the increase of silver in coinage." Again, in last May Lord Salisbury informed the French ambassador that our Government still adhered to this policy, and the Bank of England afterwards agreed to keep one-fifth of its reserve in silver, an arrangement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Bristol on October 28 last, said, he could conceive might be attained without decreasing the stock of gold at all." On the invitation of the House of Commons, set forth as above stated, the United States and France jointly proposed to England that, while retaining for herself the gold standard, she should give them the expected assistance, particularly by re-opening the Indian Mints as promised. Besides this there were minor proposals, but they were, as the principal American delegate says, of infinitely smaller importance. The British Government at once sent these proposals to India, and in September last received a reply, recently published, to the effect that the establishment of a gold standard was almost accomplished there, and that the Indian Mints ought not to be re-opened on any terms for silver coinage in aid of the proposed ratio of 15 1-2 to 1, nor at any ratio whatever unless Great Britain joined therein. The Home Government decided not to overrule so decided a judgment in present circumstances.

Let us now examine the reasons for that judgment. The Governor-General in Council declares that if the ratio of 15-1-2 to 1 were established, even temporarily, it would kill the export trade for a time at least. It is true that exports would fall and trade for a time would be disturbed, but few financial reforms are possible without sacrifice of some kind, and in this case we must weigh such temporary losses against permanent gains incomparably greater, not to speak of temporarily improved imports, calculated especially on exports of silver, which we will presently discuss. Two other objections are stated, but, as we shall see neither of them has any serious importance.

In the first place it is urged that gold money might be displaced by silver in the bimetallic countries, or that a fear of this might cause gold to be locked up, with the result, in either case, that the ratio might fall and the rupee fall probably below 1s pence. To this we reply that if the world's stock of gold fell, any confidence in its stability diminish until silver had been coined in such enormous quantities as to render practically impossible a revival of gold monometallism or a change of ratio in those countries. In such a position they would probably soon find allies to join them in bimetallism, the improbable failure of which would only mean silver monometallism, the merits of which were not effectively questioned even by so furious a gold partizan as Lord Farrer in giving evidence before the Commission on Agriculture, and are attested by the growing prosperity of silver-using Asia and Mexico. We need not, however, elaborate this argument, for, whatever might befall silver, a simple arrangement noticed by Mr. Leonard Courtney would save the rupee from any such disastrous fall as the Indian Government fears. India, he says, should agree to keep open her mints for silver only so long as the rupee was above 16 pence.

The remaining objection of the Government of India contemplates as a possibility the success of bimetallism with a consequent export of rupees, and expresses the fear that a great resultant fall in the rupee-price of goods would for a long time disorganize trade and increase the real burthen of taxation. To this we reply that the feared export of silver and fall in the price of goods would be much smaller than the Indian Government imagines. If the mints were re-opened to the free coinage of silver in France and America, that metal would go there from all parts of the world, displacing an equal of gold, money till the attainment of equilibrium. From India, however, the exports of silver would be small and tardy in comparison with her vast accumulations, for the rupee could not at first be exported without loss because its value in India, through artificially-produced scarcity is about 9 per cent. higher than in other countries.

It would not then be from India that France and America would first or principally draw silver for coinage. China, Mexico, and other countries where there is no artificial scarcity of silver money would send nearly all. This check on the outflow of silver from India would limit the fall in the price of goods and there would be yet another limiting influence, not noticed in the sleepatch, though familiar to every economist, the rupee-price of the sovereign would be reduced by the bimetallic arrangement from about 15 rupees to 10 rupees, and a superficial critic might suppose that the price of goods would fall in the same proportion. That supposition would no doubt be right if the fall from 15 rupees to 10 rupees for a sovereign were caused merely by the export of silver increasing its scarcity alike in regard to gold and goods. There would, however, be another influence at work strongly affecting gold and without effect on goods :—to wit, the reduced demand for gold, since silver would take its place extensively in the bimetallic countries.

We have now briefly dealt with the Indian Government's opposition to a bimetallic union, and proceed to consider what is to be said of the assertion that India is on the eve of attaining a gold standard, after the fashion of France and America, whereby, as the Governor General says, "the contraction or expansion of the currency will be regulated automatically by the inflow and outflow of gold." The examples of France and America cannot be quoted for imitation by India the circumstances of which are very different. Gold money could not be used in India to any great extent. The currency therefore could not be materially expanded except by an additional supply of rupees, and these would have to be provided from time to time by Govt. otherwise the rupeewould go to a premium above the fixed rate of exchange. At other times there would be little demand for rupees, and they would fall in value below the fixed rate unless someone were willing to take them at that rate. In France and America such superabundant silver coin is kept at par because in those countries there is always enough of other money to exchange for it, and the total mass of metallic money contracts or expands, as the Governor-General remarks, by an outflow or inflow of gold, whereas India has only token silver money and therefore no means of outflow because such coin cannot be exported without loss. A gold standard with token rupees is therefore impossible in India until arrangements are first made whereby people may get rupees for sovereigns or sovereigns for rupees at a fixed rate of exchange either from the treasury or indirectly through trade or else by some such management of the foreign exchanges, as an undertaking to pay or receive rupees in India for receipt or payment of gold in London. In order then to secure this exchange-ability of the two money Government must provide a stock of each. There is already enough silver coin locked up but no gold, and the question arises, How much will be needed? No one can give a decided answer. It is clear, however, that there are practically but two methods of getting it. One is to buy gold with rupees whenever it is offered at the fixed price of 15 rupees for the sovereign, the other is to borrow gold. Government has, for the present, at least, preferred the slower method of purchase, and this will no doubt give time for estimating more reasonably the amount needed, but that time will be a further period of uncertainty, fluctuating exchange, and anger, both commercial and political. We do not mean that the danger would be averted by borrowing gold at once, for we believe that the further India goes on its way towards a gold standard, evils will increase out of all proportion to the attainable good, and will continue when the standard is established,—as is possible at a price, like most things. For four years since the mints were closed all the evils which usually accompany a diminished supply of money have gone on increasing till now a crisis without example in Indian history has been reached. Money is almost unobtainable at the great banks which are charging discount of 12 or 14 per cent.

So far we have dealt for the most part with matter that appear in the Governor-General's despatch. Still more can be said of what does not appear there. He does not explain that the scheme proposed is really an extension, condemned by all economists, of a great experiment commenced in 1873 for increasing the use of gold and limiting silver to token coinage, a course which one of the heads of the Rothschild house publicly declared would bring unspeakable calamities upon the world. He does not notice how greatly India must suffer in her trade and competition with silver-using countries through the breach of exchange and the artificially high value of the rupee, which are to be permanently established by the gold standard. Another omission must, we think, have been deliberate, and it is so important, not less economically than politically, as to cast serious doubt upon the candour of the Indian Government. A great part of the natives' savings, even among the poorest, is uncoined silver which, up to four years ago, they could turn into coin weight for weight, at the open mints. Through closure of the mints this silver now sells for little more than half its former price. The consequences, especially in times of distress, are disastrous, and now that Government proposes by a gold standard to make the injury permanent, we can only hope that the more enlightened natives, and public bodies such as municipalities, instead of brooding over these wrongs, will express their views freely for the information of Government before the ignorant classes learn that their rulers look principally to the export trade, which is largely conducted by foreigners, and is not to be compared in volume with the country's internal commerce.

We have thus briefly treated the question mainly as it affects India. Its world-wide importance, which in the words of Mr. Goschen cannot be exaggerated, is beyond the scope of this article, and has received hardly any notice from the Government of India.

It is hard to predict the future, but probably events in India, America, and elsewhere will soon nerve the British Ministry to maintain their own opinions against Indian officialism and against the party which has used the London press (*Times*, November 9, 1897) to vilify as "impudent" proposals invited by our own promises from two great nations.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held, yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding. There were also present :—Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Mr. Muljl B. Barbhaya, Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

ALLOWANCE TO MR. JAMES.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the grant of Rs. 910-8-0 from savings in the salary of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, and partly from a transfer from savings in certain grants, in order to provide for the allowance due to Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Executive Engineer, while on privilege leave for three months.

The necessary sanction was given.

SPECIAL RATES FOR HALALKHORE SERVICE.

The Committee next considered letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the new arrangements for the charging of special rates for halalkhore service to mills and the charges for water supplied to latrines thereof, as per the Committee's resolution of the 2nd March last, taking effect from the 1st April, 1898.

The sanction asked for was granted.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, requesting their opinion as to how often analsyes of water should be made, and suggesting that if they were made once every two months that would suffice.

Mr. Roughton proposed that, as suggested by the Commissioner, the analysis of water be made every two months.

Dr. Viegas said that the resolution did not show by whom the analysis was to be made. He was of opinion that the Health Officer, who had the apparatus and the staff at his command, should be asked to analyse the water every month.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was deemed advisable to have the analysis made by some one outside the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas then moved an amendment to Mr. Roughton's motion that the analysis of water be made by the Health Officer every month.

Mr. Cowasjee and other members informed Dr. Viegas that the matter of the analysis for water was left to the discretion of the Commissioner, who had the power to have the work done either by the Health Officer or an outsider, as was deemed proper by him.

Dr. Viegas, in withdrawing his amendment, observed that the original proposition was of a vague character.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

URGENT BUSINESS.

The Secretary infotmed the Committee that there was some extra business to be brought forward and considered by them.

Mr. Roughton said that when he was the Chairman of the Standing Committee he never allowed these extras unless they were of a very urgent character. That was the principle he always adopted.

Dr. Katrak said that heads of departments should be informed that they must send in representations to the Committee in time to enable the Secretary to put them on the agenda paper.

Mr. Roughton said that last week a matter was brought forward as an extra which was by no means an urgent one.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there were several important matters sent by heads of departments on Tuesday morning which could not be included in the agenda paper.

The discussion then dropped.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary read a resolution of Government which stated that Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., should be directed to assume charge of the duties of Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee from the date of departure of Sir James Campbell, K. C. S. I., I. C. S. The resolution further stated :—" Mr. Cumine should be instructed to complete as soon as possible, and not later than the 1st proximo, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, the process of winding up the accounts of the Plague Committee and to effect on or before the 1st proximo the transfer of the control of plague operations in Bombay from that body to the new organization, regarding which orders will be issued shortly. "

FURTHER GRANT TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to a further grant of Rs. 2,50,000 for plague charges to be advanced from surplus loan or other balances pending final adjustment as might hereafter be decided.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant. The Act directed them to sanction these charges, and they were bound to grant the money asked for the purpose.

Mr. Cuffe pointed out that the Commissioner should be placed in a position to safe guard the interests of the Municipality, and not merely in that of the Chief Accountant. The Municipality would have to raise a loan of some thirty lakhs of rupees, and in order to meet the interest and sinking fund they would have to increase the taxation. The Commissioner ought to have a controlling voice in the matter.

Dr. Viegas said that the mere presence of the Commissioner on the Plague Committee did not do any good to the Municipality. The Commissioner ought to have a control over the expenditure. Their prayer to Government ought to be that plague operations should be transferred to the Municipality.

Dr. Kateak asked the Commissioner whether there was any probability or possibility of plague operations being transferred to the Municipality and whether they were prepared to take such a responsibility?

Dr. Bahadhurji said that if they looked to the letter of Government in the matter they would find that it was there mentioned that the Municipal Commissioner was appointed to safeguard the interests of the Municipality, but as they all all knew, the Commissioner was placed in a position in which he was entirely unable to do anything to safeguard their interests. It appeared that every member of the Plague Committee conceived and executed a particular measure on his own responsibility which led to a useless and wasteful expenditure. If the Municipality merely asked for financial control, it would be simply useless. What they had to point out to the Government was, that it was absolutely necessary that the Municipal Commissioner should be allowed to carry out the plague operations. The party that was to blame was the Government, and not the Municipal Commissioner. He suggested that another representation should be made to Government in the matter.

The Chairman pointed out that the Corporation had already made two representations in the matter, and they had, therefore, better wait until they got a reply to them.

After some discussion, Dr. Cowasjee's proposition to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant was then put to the vote and carried, it being understood that the resolution be brought forward by the Chairman as an urgent matter before the Corporation at their meeting this afternoon.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Health Officer in concluding his lengthy report as regards the districts and the class of people affected by cholera and the conditions which bear on the origin and progress of cholera in the affected parts prescribes measures for the improvement of the sanitation of the city, and finally states that the general condition of the affected districts must be insanitary and unfavourable to health, till the system of drainage has been extended to these districts, till the wastes of water has been lessened and till the sections of the Municipal Act in respect of buildings have been amended. It is a matter of common sense, Dr. Weir avids, that a water-supply of over 30 gallons to each individual cannot be given in districts and localities rather imperfectly drained or undrained without causing serious nuisance within and without buildings. Dr. Weir's suggestions which are nothing short of Gospel truths, ought to be carried out in their entirety. One thing, however, has escaped the mind of our worthy and energetic Health Officer, Dr. Weir, i.e., that in spite of so often having drawn his attention to the cesspool nuisance in the Mahim Ward, through the medium of papers, he has forgotten to recommend additional bullock carts for removing the stagnant water from the cesspools. The present number of municipal carts for the two (F and G) Wards containing a population of about 56 thousand souls is three, which, as everyone will readily admit, is quite insufficient to cleanse the houses of so many thousands of inhabitants. Trusting our city fathers will sanction the necessary additional carts for the Mahim Ward.—Yours, &c.,

May 3. J. G. D'SOUZA.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 3.

A GARDEN party was given yesterday by Mr. Ibrahimkhan, of Matheran, at his house Pathan Villa, in honour of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Superintendent of Matheran, who has given over charge of his office to Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones. All ladies and gentlemen residing at Matheran were invited and guests to the number of about three hundred attended the party. After the arrival of the guests Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan on behalf of the assembly, in wishing good-bye to Mr. Edwardes, said : Ladies and Gentlemen,—You know we have met here this afternoon to do honour to one to whom honour is due. We have met to wish good-bye to Mr. Edwards, our departing Superintendent. During the tenure of his office as Superintendent Mr. Edwardes endeared himself to all. In these trying times of plague, he has discharged his duties in a manner agreeable to the residents and consistent with the rules and regulations. He has not earned only the esteem of all of you ladies and gentlemen but also the blessings of the poor. In a state of society in which education has not spread amongst all classes of the people, it is very difficult to administer laws however good, agreeably to promote the general welfare of the people, but in Mr. Edwardes we have found an excellent administrator and the work he has done here is an earnest of his future brilliant and successful career. Ladies and gentlemen although we shall all very much miss Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes we are glad to welcome Surg.-Captain Lloyd Jones as the Superintendent who has done yeoman service for the people of Poona, who, we are glad to see, have rightly appreciated his services by doing him honour publicly. Ladies and gentlemen, I should not like to detain you any longer and so I wish every success to Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes, who have our good wishes.

In reply, Mr. Edwardes said: Ladies and Gentlemen I thank you all very much for the honour you have done me by attending the party this afternoon and also Mr. Ibrahimkhan for giving this entertainment. Nawabzada Nasrullalkhan has paid me a compliment for discharging my duties agreeably ; but I assure you that I should not have succeeded in doing so had I not received co-operation from all. It has been my endeavour to do all I can to make your sojourn here on the hill pleasant. As for the poor people, I am glad that they appreciate my humble efforts to do all I can for their good. I again thank Mr. Ibrahimkhan for the entertainment he has so kindly given us, and you ladies and gentlemen, for having taken the trouble of attending it. I wish all of you goodbye. Three cheers were given for the Queen-Empress for Mr. Edwardes and Surg.-Captain Lloyd Jones, and the party adjourned to the house where sumptuous refreshments were provided by the host, Mr. Ibrahimkhan. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were garlanded on behalf of the company by Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim of Bombay after which the company dispersed.

MEETINGS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

BOMBAY GRAIN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was called yesterday afternoon, but it was adjourned to to-day for want of a quorum. The following report of the directors over the signature of Mr. N. S. Gazebrook has been circulated amongst the shareholders :—

Your directors have now the pleasure of placing before you the audited accounts and balance-sheet of the company made up to March 31st, 1898. In their last report your directors estimated the loss at about Rs. 30,000 excluding working expenses and interests, while the actual loss as will be seen from the printed accounts to Rs. 40,714-10-5 out of which working expenses came to Rs. 3,764-6-6, interest to Rs. 1,783-2-0, and the loss on produce sold subsequent to June 30th 1897 to about Rs. 4,000. Your directors pointed out in their last report that the total amount of subcription was Rs. 1,31,500 and now they are glad to say that it has since risen to Rs. 1,40,400. Your directors also showed in their last report that Rs. 37,000 were due by shareholders and they have now to report that out of this amount Rs. 14,400 have since been paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,600 still to be recovered, which they are taking steps to collect, and they trust that those shareholders who have not already paid the amounts due by them will send them without delay to the managing directors. Your directors have now to request you to pass resolutions authorising them to wind up the company as speedily as possible and distribute the balance among the shareholders, and to take such steps as they consider advisable to recover the Rs. 22,000, which is still due from various shareholders.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at the registered office of the company, Apollo Street, Fort, yesterday, at 3 p.m., the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram being in the chair. The following report of the directors was taken as read and adopted :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December 1897. The first half of the year under review passed off very badly for the mill industry, as most of the hands fled away owing to plague, and the mill was kept working by employing ignorant substitutes at abnormally high daily wages. Under the circumstances the profit of Rs. 1,22,555-1-7 made during the year will be deemed satisfactory. Adding the balance of Rs. 256-13-2 carried over from last year's accounts, the total of profit comes to Rs. 1,22,811-14-9 which the directors propose to allot as under :—Dividend at Rs. 50 per share for the year ended 31st December 1897, Rs. 49,800, building depreciation fund account, Rs. 5,000, machinery depreciation fund Rs. 64,000, balance to be carried over to next account Rs. 1,011-14-9, total Rs. 1,22,811-14-9. Two of the directors—Messrs. Shapoorji Burjorji Bhroacha and Rustomji Engineer retire from the board by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. The shareholders are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill property is insured for Rs. 1,30,500 and the stock and stock in process for Rs. 4,09,500.

Resolutions were then passed giving effect to the recomendations made by the directors in the report. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

The tenth general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the company, in Church Gate Street, Sir George Cot

WRITERS AND READERS.

We are shortly to get from Lord Farrer a volume which explains itself in the title, "Studies in Currency." It contains inquiries into certain modern problems connected with the standard of value and the media of exchange. That ought to give the work a broader interest than could pertain to any mere argument for bimetallism or for the other case. But, of course, every body who has followed Lord Farrer's magazine articles—the gist of which we are no doubt to get here—will be aware that he opposes the theory of bimetallism.

The new book which we were promised by Mr. Stephen Crane will be published by Mr. Heinemann. Mr. Crane himself has just left England for America, and ultimately for the arena of activities supposing that war breaks out. This volume recalls the previous expedition to Cuba on which he sets out, for it is dedicated to those who were associated with the sunk steamer Commodore. Indeed, it gets its title, "The Open Boat," from Mr. Crane's experiences after the steamer went down. The first story is so named, and of the other tales—there are eighteen altogether—several relate to the sea.

So far, nobody here seems to have noted an introduction which appears in the French translation of Stevenson's "Treasure Island." It has been said that Mr. Gladstone read the story with much avidity, but this French chronicler goes much further. He tells us that one night, after returning home from the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone picked up from his drawing-room table a copy of "Treasure Island," left there by a member of the family. He began to read it, became entranced and utterly forgetful of time, and only recalled his lost night's sleep when he turned the last page of "Treasure Island" as morning was breaking. It's a pretty incident, if it happened and at the least it was not impossible.

Rossetti's poem, The Blessed Damozel, which Messrs. Duckworth are publishing, with an introduction by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, is to be ready in a fortnight. The poem has been given as it originally appeared in the Germ, and so the version is one hitherto practically inaccessible. Rossetti made changes on this original version, and his admirers will naturally have an interest in noting these. There will be a help to this in Mr. W. M. Rossetti's introduction, for he deals fully with the history of the poem. The volume has been printed on Japanese vellum, and there are only fifty copies for sale here. Rossetti's study for the head of the Blessed Damozel is reproduced in photogravure.

The biographical edition of Thackerasy will proceed at the rate of a volume a month. As there are thirteen volumes, this means that we shall have the last one in just over a year's time. The aim has been so far as that was possible, to arrange the volumes in chronological order. All through, a single volume will represent a complete novel, and Thackeray's shorter writings will be grouped as they relate to each other. Needless to and, the edition gets its prime importance from the hitherto unpublished material bearing upon Thackeray which it will contain.

Those who are golfers, and the others who hope to be, will be glad to hear that a little volume by Mr. Horace Hutchinson, anent the subject, is to appear forthwith. He calls it, The Golfing pilgrim, and that title permits it to be anything. It is, in fact, a cheery gossip about the game—nothing of the dogmatic sort—by a man who has played it to some purpose. He chats on golf as it now appeals to mankind from St. Andrews to Peking. He has golf stories by the half-dozen, and, in fine, the volume aims, above all things, at being readable. Messrs. Methuen are the publishers.

A limited edition of a history of the Society of Dilettanti, compiled by Mr. Lionel Cust, and edited by Mr. Sidney Colvin, is about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. The total number of copies printed is three hundred and fifty, of which the society reserves a hundred for the use of its own members, so that only two hundred and fifty copies are offered for sale. The book, compiled from the original archives of the society, tells in full the double story of its social life and of its artistic and antiquarian enterprises from 1732 to our own day. It has been printed at the Oxford University Press in a form and style worthy of the traditions of the Dilettanti.

Three novels are promised by Messrs. Innes about the end of the month, the writers being all ladies already known in the book world. Miss Constance Smith, who first made a hit with a story entitled The Repentance of Paul Wentworth, now writes one called Prisoners of Hope. Miss Roma White is giving us a novel called, The Island of the Seven Shadows. The plot transpires partly in England, partly in Brittany, of which there are interesting sketches. The third book, on the other hand, passes from England to Egypt at the time of Arabi's rebellion. It has the title A Woman's Revenge, and the writer is Miss Marguerite Bryant.

There was published in America last year a collection of letters written by Walt Whitman to his friend Peter Doyle. This book, which is entitled Calamus, is now to be brought out here by Putnams, in connection with their collected series of Whitman's prose. The letters are notable as recording one of the closest of those friendships with the common people which were so characteristic of Whitman. John Addington Symonds had the opportunity of perusing the correspondence before it was edited into a volume. He said that throughout the letters Whitman showed the tenderest and wisest care for his young friend's welfare, helped him in material ways, and never betrayed a sign of patronage or preaching.

We have already had several books arising out of the military operations carried on in 1896 against the insurgent natives of Rhodesia. Another one which Messrs. Methuen are to have ready in a few days, will tell, in the words of Colonel Alderson, who commanded, the story of the Mashonaland Field Force. Colonel Baden-Powell had much light to throw on the art and dangers of scouting, as against a savage foe. A particular point of Colonel Alderson's book will be its treatment of the subject of mounted infantry. This is a matter on which he is a chief authority, and of course the campaign enabled him to see it in practice.

Mr. Le Gallienn's Romance of Zion Chapel will appear shortly. Mr. Leonard Merrick has written a novel of theatrical life in London, which Mr. Grant Richards is to publish. It has the title The Actor-Manager. Messrs Duckworth announce new novels by Mrs. W. H. Clifford and Mr. Edward H. Cooper. In neither case is the title yet given. Ordeal by Compassion is a story by Mr. Vincent Brown, which Mr. John Lane is to publish. It is the study of a man who does ill and finds his punishment in being compassioned. On Thursday Messrs. Chatto will publish Miss Spettigue's novel The Heritage of Eve. It is a domestic story, with literary interests.

It was Lamartine's opinion that the quarrels between Sir Hudson Lowe and Napoleon's circle in St. Helena, and Napoleon's rudeness to him, were the deliberate device of the ex-emperor and his friends to excite sympathy in England. M. Montholon, one of Napoleon's mimic Court in St Helena, made, many years after, the cynical avowal that it was his and his companions' "policy" to paint Sir Hudson Lowe as a monster of cruelty. It was long before Napoleon abandoned the hope of release from his island prison. The case for Sir Hudson Lowe, and against his slanderer, Surgeon O'Meara, is conclusively made out in Mr. Seaton's volume. Fresh particulars about Napoleon's life in St. Helena will be found in admiral Malcolm's "Diary," a work which is expected to appear this summer.

Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a brother of the famous Indian statesman, Sir John Malcom, was appointed to the command of the St. Helena station in 1816. His business was to prevent Bonaparte from escaping. To this end the island was subjected to a bockade of the most rigid character. But the Admiral was on the friendlies terms with the illustrious captive. Many a game of chess did they play together. Sir Pulteney Malcolm had many opportunities of studying Napoleon's character, and discovering his grievances, if there were any. The incidents of his service at sea were of the kind that would most interest Napoleon. As a Captain Malcolm took part in the West Indian and other operations which ended in the battle of Trafalgar and and the destruction of Napoleon's plans for the invasion of England. In 1808 he convoyed Sir Arthur Wellesley's troops to the Peninsula. In 1815, during the Waterloo campaign, he commanded in the North Sea, in co-operation with the allies. Malcolm entered the Navy in 1778. He died in 1838. Nearly sixty years of professional life, and a share in many of the greatest deeds of the age, were rich in material for a diary.

Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Autocrat" will be the next addition to the tastefully printed and bound series of Nineteenth Century Classics edited by Mr. Clement K. Shorter. This will be the tenth volume of the series.

Among popular books on the Navy, Mr. Hamilton Williems's, published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., will occupy a high position. The first volume, recently issued, brought the narrative down to the battle of Trafalgar. The second and concluding volume, announced for early publication, brings it down to the present day. The book, though primarily intended for naval cadets, is well adapted for general reading. Mr. Hamilton is one of the instructor on board H.M.S Britannia. His book is entitled "Britain's Naval Power.

The concluding part of Mr. Will Rothenstein's series of "English Portraits" (Grant Richards) will contain drawings of Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham and Mr. Henry James. The portraits will then be issued in a volume. A note expresses Mr. Rothenstein's thanks to Messrs. Grant Allen, William Archer, L. F. Austin, Max Beerbohm, Laurence Binyon, Vernon Blackburn, Edward Clodd, Canon Dixon, Edmund Gosse, C. L. Graves, John Gray, Laurence Housman, Lionel Johnson, Clement Shorter and Prof. York Powell for the biographical notices which accompany the portraits.

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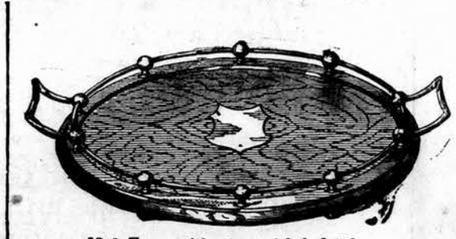

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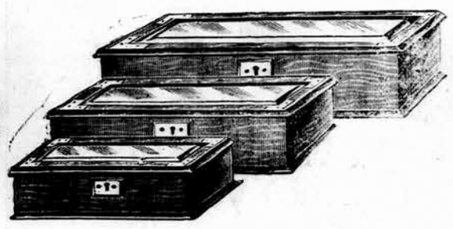

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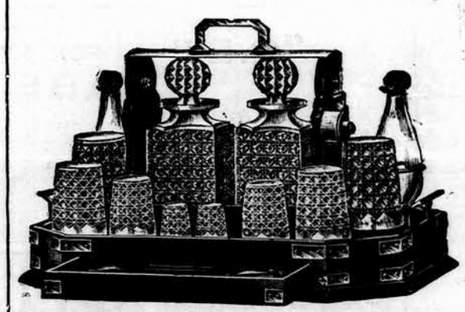

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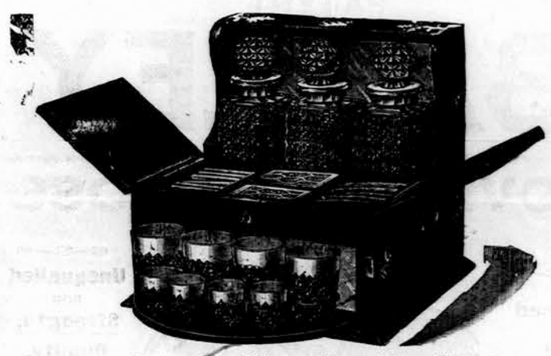

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